If You Don't
Take The Standard you don't get the news—you would if you did.

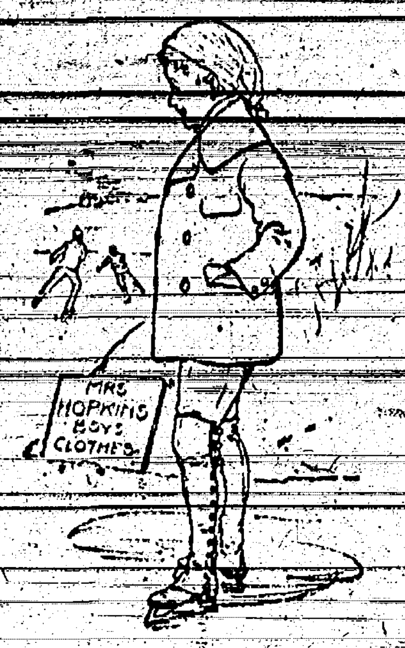
The Chelsea Standard.

If You Don't
Advertise in The Standard you don't get the trade—you would if you did.

A CHELSEA PAPER FOR CHELSEA PEOPLE.

VOL. X. NO. 41. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 509.

THIS COLD SNAP



Will, undoubtedly, find you short of some....

WARM CLOTHING

or other warm goods.

We have been expecting just such a change and can supply you with anything you may need in warm goods.

Have you seen the heavy cotton bed blankets that we are showing at 49c, 75c, $1, and $2 per pair?

Children's heavy underwear 19c to 75c.

All Suits and Overcoats 1·4 OFF

We have placed our ENTIRE STOCK at your selection at this reduced price.

H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for November now on sale.

FENN & VOGEL

Call your attention to their line of

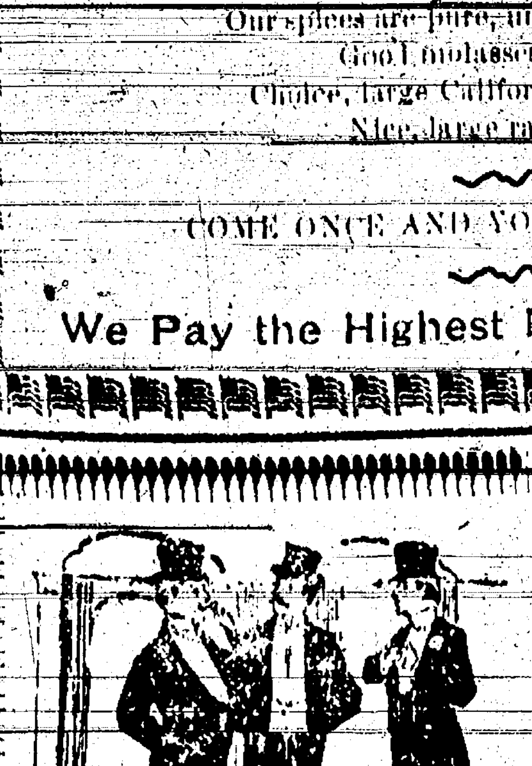
Fancy Perfume Atomizers, 25c to $2. Celluloid Combs and Brushes, Chamois Skins, and Toilet Articles.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts Carefully Compounded

Buy your groceries of us and get good, wholesome goods.
Candied orange and lemon peel 25c per lb.
Candied citron 25c per lb.
Shelled sweet almonds 45c per pound.
Our spices are pure, unadulterated and fresh.
Good molasses 25c a gallon.
Choice, large California prunes 8c per lb.
Nice, large raisins 8c per lb.

COME ONCE AND YOU WILL COME AGAIN.

We Pay the Highest Market Price for Eggs.



GENTLEMEN!

Their dress shows it, the style of their garment shows it. They have visited the

Finest Tailoring Parlor in Washtenaw County

Where you can always find the largest line, the best quality of all the foreign and domestic staples and novelties for men's wear bought on time and sold for cash at the right price.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE ON THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE.

Pants made while you wait. We have the goods in stock and solicit a call

RAFTREY

The Worker of Gentlemen's Clothes.

It Costs Something.

Supervisors Beach and Hunter, a special committee, have just completed the figures on the expenses of Washtenaw county for the year ending Oct. 1, 1898, which does not include the bills passed at the last session. It costs something to run an institution like Washtenaw county, the total amount footing up to $88,208.57. Among some of the interesting items are the following: Board of prisoners and turnkey's fees, $2,606.89; burial of soldiers, $305; conveying insane, $185.04; reporting births and deaths, $195.04; defense of prisoners, $315; deputy sheriffs, $4,542.60; justice fees, $849.16; witness fees, $1,121.21; jurors' meals, $297.50; jurors' per diem and mileage, $4,608.16; supervisors' per diem and mileage, $1,603.42; coroners, $81.11; sparrow bounty, $888.57; institute fund $245.46.

Apportionment of School Monies.

The semi-annual apportionment of school monies in this county has been made and the $12,030 awarded to Washtenaw county has been divided among the various towns and cities on the basis of $1 for each school child as follows: Ann Arbor city, $2,767; Ann Arbor town, $236; Augusta, $600; Bridgewater, $305; Dexter, 224; Freedom, $430; Lima, $283; Lodi, $322; Lyndon, $225; Manchester, $650; Northfield, $260; Pittsfield, $256; Salem, $264; Saline, $521; Scio, $552; Sharon, $320; Superior, $355; Sylvan, $668; Webster, $159; York, $621; Ypsilanti city, $1,709; Ypsilanti town, $286.

Market Report.

The market has held firm and steady on account of free foreign buying. The flour market is dull and the milling trade dull on that account. Wheat now brings 65 cents for red or white. Rye 48 cents. Barley 90 cents. Oats 25 cents. Beans 85 cents. Clover seed $4.50. Onions 30 cents. Potatoes 25 cents. Butter 16 cents. Eggs 14 cents. Dressed hogs $4.50. Receipts are liberal and likely to continue so up to the holidays. A dull declining was expected this month but the foreigners prevented it and it is very fortunate for those who are obliged to sell. Poultry is not being shipped from here in such large quantities as in former years. Chickens being 8 cents. Ducks 4 cents. Turkeys 9 cents. A few car loads have been dressed and shipped.

Sat Down on Strikers.

The state supreme court has just handed down one of the most sensible decisions ever promulgated by that body. The decision is to the effect that it is illegal for labor unions to boycott any firm or anybody, and that such practices must cease. It further says that any firm has the right to hire any person they please and at any prices they and their employes can agree upon, and no labor union has any right to interfere. Also, that the laborers have the same right to set prices on their services, and to refuse to work unless they the same, but they have no right to boycott any firm or it products, or to interfere with their employes in any way, other than peaceable persuasion.

Lake Trout Flourish in Inland Lakes.

Fishermen from all over the country will be interested in the experiment made by Supt. F. N. Clark of Northfield, relative to the result of planting yearling lake trout by the United States government under his supervision, and whitefish by the Michigan commission in the inland lakes of the state.

Recently Mr. Clark asked permission of President Davis of the Michigan commission, to set a gill net in Walnut lake, it having been reported that lake trout and whitefish had been caught in that body of water. Supt. Clark had planted about 20,000 yearling lake trout and whitefish in that Oakland county lake in 1889. The desired permission was granted, and last Thursday the nets were set. When they were raised they contained five beautiful lake trout and four whitefish, all weighing from four to seven pounds each. Supt. Clark is much pleased with the result, and says there is not the least doubt but that the numerous fish in this lake is wholly the result of the plant of yearling lake trout made there by the United States government nine years ago, and the plants of young whitefish made by the state commission at various times.

Thanksgiving Menu.

The Thanksgiving dinner to be given by the ladies of the M. E. society will be given at the church from 12 until 2 o'clock. The following is the

MENU.

Celery — Olives
Escalloped Oysters
Roast Turkey — Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Potatoes — Potato Puff
Boiled Onions — Baked Squash
Beef Salad
Biscuit and Butter
Pumpkin Pie — Apple Pie — Mince Pie
Jelly — Doughnuts
Cheese — Salted Peanuts
Coffee — Tea

School Report.

Report of school in district No. 5, Lyndon, for the month ending November. Attending every day: Ethel Skidmore, Inez Collins, Ernest Pickell, Floyd, Spencer and Francis Boyce, Anna Young. Standing 95, Madge Young; 90 Lillie Parks, Grace Collins, Belle McCall, Calista Boyce, James Young; 80 Alta Skidmore, Vincent Young. Belle McCall, Madge Young, Grace Collins have not misspelled a word in written spelling during the month. Ethel Skidmore missing but one. Promoted from first to second grade: Margie Goodwin, Anna Young, Inez Collins, Spencer Boyce. From sixth to seventh grade: James Young, Calista Boyce. Mrs. Lucy Stephens, teacher.

PREPARING THE THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Real Estate Transfers.

John F Lawrence to Charles Klanger, Ann Arbor $250.

Mary A Day to R C Scott, Ann Arbor $50.

Wm F Rehfus to John M Naylor, Ann Arbor $100.

Effie M Maynard to Jacob Lutz, Ann Arbor $3,200.

M Susan Wortley to H M Gallup, Ypsilanti $740.02.

Fred C Loomis to George D Loomis, Ann Arbor $800.

Albert Kennysfeet and wife to Henry Hogan, Ann Arbor $1,000.

Henry Hogan and wife to Albert Kennysfeet, Ann Arbor $1,200.

Ann Belding to Albert Kennysfeet, Ann Arbor $1,000.

Oscar M Quick to John Fosdick, Ypsilanti $10.

Mary J Maynard to Arthur Brown, Ann Arbor, $2.30.

Frederick Thoman to Wm W Colman, Ypsilanti $2,500.

Elliot M Best to Guernsey Best, Ann Arbor $1.

Minerva F. Shirley to Guernsey Best, Ann Arbor $1.

Bryant Walker, adm., to Jennie Voorheis, Ann Arbor, $1.

Bryant Walker adm., to Geo. P. Coler, Ann Arbor $3,800.

Sarah W Seymour to Wm E Meyer, et al., Ypsilanti $1,000.

Chas Powell by sheriff to Leonard Gruner, Ann Arbor $262.80.

Masonic Officers.

The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting of Olive Lodge, No. 166, F. & A. M., Tuesday evening:

W. M.—R. S. Armstrong.
S. W.—H. S. Holmes.
J. W.—R. B. Waltrous.
Treasurer—J. A. Palmer.
Secretary—T. E. Wood.
S. D.—Wm. Bacon.
J. D.—H. H. Avery.
Tyler—W. B. Sumner.

The Poor Mother-in-law.

Mother-in-law stories are a drug on the market, but this one seems to be a little less druggy than usual.

A man and his wife went to Europe, and the man's mother-in-law went along. Up to this point there is no novelty in the story.

On the voyage the mother-in-law fell ill and died. Of course, she had to be buried at sea, and so the usual canvas sack was made, but instead of an iron weight to sink the body they used a bag of coal.

In commenting on the arrangements afterward the bereaved son-in-law, who stuttered badly, said:

"I—I always knew where m-m-m-mother-in-law was g-going, but b-b-blame me if I s-s-supposed she'd have t-to carry her own f-f-fuel!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Children as Grammarians.

Two little tots of 4 and 5 years respectively, living out of town, were anxiously awaiting the arrival of a favorite uncle from whom they were expecting a visit. The train came in, but no guest appeared, to the bitter disappointment of the little ones. They ran to their mother for consolation, the younger one saying:

"Mamma, don't you think Uncle Ned oughter come?"

"You mustn't say oughter; say shooder," put in the 5-year-old, with all the dignity that such a correction would imply.—New York Tribune.

Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Augusta Wedemeyer, deceased, I will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, November 30, 1898, on the premises now occupied by Theodore Wedemeyer, in the township of Lima, Washtenaw county, state of Michigan, the following described personal property, the sale to open at 9 o'clock a. m., sharp: Four good work horses, 5 good milch cows (2, coming in about January 1st), 2 two year-old heifers (coming in in the spring) 1 bull, 2 calves (six months old), 40 coarse wool lambs, 50 fine wool ewes, 1 fine wool buck, 1 brood sow, 1 brood sow with 8 pigs six weeks old, 14 shoats, 3 fat hogs, 1,300 bushels of corn in the ear, 22 loads corn stalks, about 10 tons hay, 1 champion binder, 2 buckeye mowers (nearly new), 1 hay tedder (used one season), 2 plows, 2 spring tooth harrows (one of them new), 1 forty tooth spike drag, 1 eleven hose buckeye drill, 2 wagons (one wide tire and one narrow tire), 1 open buggy, 1 road cart, 1 hay rack with long box, 1 set bob sleighs, 1 buzz saw with jack and belt, 2 cider presses, 2 sets double harness (one of them nearly new), 1 single harness, 1 land roller, 25 grain bags, 1 fanning mill, 1 set platform 1000 lb. scales, 1 corn sheller, 50 onion crates, 2 two-horse cultivators, 40 bushels of potatoes, forks, hoes, chains, and everything it takes to run a large farm.

Terms.—All sums of $5 or under cash: all sums over $5 one year's time will be given on good endorsed bankable paper at 6 per cent; 1 per cent. discount for cash.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

At the said place, on the said day, at one o'clock p. m., I will sell to the highest bidder the following real estate, viz: 170 acres of land, situated 4 miles south and 2 miles east of Chelsea, and ½ mile south and 1 mile west of Jerusalem.

Terms of real estate sale will be made known on the day of sale, and the whole of the above described will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, as I wish to close and settle the estate.

FRED WEDEMEYER.

Geo. E. Davis, Salesman.

A good lunch and hot coffee at noon, and lots of good stable room.

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicans had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts per. bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Bob Sleighs!

I will soon have Twenty-five Sets of Bob Sleighs ready for sale. Fifteen sets have three knees and ten sets two knees. Anyone wanting a good article at a low price should call and examine these goods buying elsewhere.

Call at once and see them in the white. Then you can see that they are just what they are represented to be.

Repairing Done on Short Notice.

When you are in need of anything in my line give me a call.

ADAM FAIST,
CHELSEA, MICH.

Chelsea Bakery.

We always have on hand fresh home-made, French cream, cream, graham and rye breads; sandwiches, buns and biscuits; jelly rolls; fruit cakes; cup cakes; wine cakes; cookies of every kind, pies of all kinds. The finest line of

CANDIES

in town. Goods delivered when desired.

Banquets Furnished.

L. MILLER.

FIRST ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE
OF
Buggies AND Surries.

Desiring to clear my hall I will offer the Buggies and Surries I have left at prices unheard-of. Come and look them over and get prices.

Robes and Blankets.

I have a splendid lot of Robes and Blankets bought direct from the factory (thereby saving you jobbers profit) and I shall offer them at prices to move them quickly. My stock of Harness is complete. Also Trunks, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes and all kinds of Horse Furnishing Goods. Machine and Harness Oils, Axle Grease of the best quality.

Musical Instruments.

I have a good assortment of Musical Instruments, Books, Folios, Ten Cent Sheet Music, Strings for all the leading instruments. If you wish to buy a Piano or Organ call and see me and get prices before purchasing.

Sewing Machines.

I am sole Agent for the Standard Sewing Machine the world's pride. Call and see them.

C. STEINBACH.

Chelsea Steam Luandry

A cotton imitation of linen that has received our finish is better than linen done up, or rather done out, somewhere else. We aim high and always hit the mark.

COME AND SEE US

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated at Francisco, in sight of the passenger and freight depot, grain elevator, store and postoffice. Contains 53 acres of land, a large first class house, 2 barns, 2-story grainry (brick lined), good orchard of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees, grape, large bed strawberries early and late, all kinds of small fruits, 15 acres good pasture. Must be sold at once. One half purchase price cash down, balance on long time. Inquire at the premises. D. SHELL, Francisco, Mich.

CONSUMPTION CURE—WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP, the best cough remedy on earth, cures a cold in one day if taken in time. 25 and 50 cents.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, . . . MICHIGAN.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Judge Troutt has issued letters of guardianship to Mrs. Kluge-Sutro, the alleged contract wife of the late Adolph Sutro, over the persons and estates of her minor children, called Adolph and Adolphine Sutro.

Four islanders and two United States negro soldiers dead is the cost of a shooting affray at San Luis, Cuba, the result of an attempt to arrest negro soldiers for ambushing a Cuban workman and stealing his hog.

At the meeting of the corporation of Yale University, President Timothy Dwight, on account of his having reached the age of 70, which he had long ago fixed as the limit of his service, presented his resignation.

Miss Ethel Marlowe, who took the part of Polly Love in "The Christian" now being played at the Knickerbocker Theater, New York, fell dead in the wings of the stage in the middle of the third act of Hall Caine's drama.

Mollie Breedlove, who killed her husband in Argenta, Ark., last August, has been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to four years and six months in the penitentiary. She pleaded self-defense.

Two fierce encounters between union miners and negroes occurred at Springside, a suburb of Pana, Ill. Many shots were fired, but no one was injured. The trouble was precipitated by an attack upon a union miner by an unknown negro.

Dispatches announce serious prairie fires in Gregory, Tripp and Todd counties, South Dakota, the ruin of thousands of acres of range and the loss of many cattle. In northwestern Nebraska the losses on grain and farm buildings are even heavier.

Robert McFadden, William Henderson, John Kelly and George Morgan were blown up in the bottom of the Berkeley shaft at Butte, Mont., by the explosion of a missed hole. McFadden died. The others are terribly cut up, but will likely recover.

Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at London, declared that Great Britain did not need an alliance for her own security, and asserted that England requires a better guaranty (from Russia) than "a paper agreement to secure the policy of an open door" in China.

A letter just received from Lieut. Robert E. Peary states that probably no message will be received from him for several years. The Hope cleared the ice fields all right, but Lieut. Peary expresses fears that the Windward may be delayed by the ice closing in.

The Court of Claims at Washington rendered a judgment of $1,869,400 in favor of the New York Indians, who entered suit against the United States to recover the value of certain lands donated to them in Kansas and subsequently disposed of by the United States.

Great indignation and excitement prevails at Madisonville, one of the most aristocratic suburbs of Cincinnati. As Susan Williams, a white girl 16 years of age, was riding on horseback into Madisonville, she was stopped and pulled from her horse by an unknown negro.

The United States immigration commissioner at Quebec has refused to allow Patrick Flanagan, a passenger on the steamship Gallia, to enter the United States. The objection is that he has just been released after serving fifteen years in a British prison for connection with a dynamite plot.

An electric street car on the Tacoma, Wash.) Railway Line was derailed five miles from the city the other evening by the controller failing to shut off the current on a heavy down grade. The car was smashed to splinters by striking the side of a cut ten feet deep through which it was traveling. Seven persons were aboard, and all received injuries, but Fay Roberts, motorman, is hurt the worst. He may lose a leg.

The Boer forces, after a heavy musketry fire and artillery bombardment, stormed and captured the mountain stronghold of Chief Opefu of the Mugatos tribe, in the Zouttansberg district. Opefu recently massacred a missionary and his family and the Transvaal Government sent an expedition to punish the natives. The latter attacked the Boers, but were driven into the mountains. Two Boers were killed during the storming of the mountain stronghold.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The world's gold output for 1898 is estimated at $275,000,000.

John Kirves, a plasterer at Dayton, O., blew his daughter's brains out and then made an ineffectual attempt at suicide.

Francis de Pressense, the well-known writer, has been expelled from the French Legion of Honor because of his denunciation of certain officers for their treatment of Dreyfus.

A Portsmouth (Ohio) special says: "Fire destroyed Dice's livery stable, the Farmers' Hotel and Frick's flouring mill and residence. The loss will reach $75,000, partly insured."

The navy department will probably arrange with the Neptune Company of Sweden to float the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. The Maria Teresa will probably be abandoned.

Congressman Joseph W. Bailey, Democratic Congressional leader, has entered the race to succeed Horace Chilton in the United States Senate from Texas. Mr. Chilton's term expires March 4, 1901.

The civil marriage of Princess Eugenie, daughter of Prince and Princess Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, nee Princess Cristina Ruspoli, with Napoleon, Prince de la Moskowa, was celebrated at Rome.

Advices from Seoul say that the Corean Government has issued orders that foreigners are to be stopped from trading in the interior.

The State Supreme Court at Jefferson City, Mo., decided that the Julian law, enacted by the legislature in 1893, and provided for the sale of public franchises to the highest bidder, is unconstitutional.

James McNaughton, who was president of the Tradesmen's National Bank at New York, which recently failed, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He schedules liabilities of $1,120,650 and assets $347,921.

EASTERN.

The organization of a tinplate combine has been completed at Pittsburg.

The Tioga National Bank, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, is president, has reopened its doors for business.

Gus Enz, night clerk, and John Moore, waiter, in the New York kitchen at Wallace, Idaho, were suffocated in a fire in the Idaho hotel.

Harvey Lutz, aged 18, of Reading, Pa., came home drunk and shot his father because the latter reprimanded him. The boy then cut his own throat.

A head-on collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Wilkesbarre, Pa. Five trainmen were killed and four others injured.

Edward N. Smith has been appointed receiver of the suspended First National Bank of Carthage, N. Y., and the concern will not reopen, efforts to reorganize having failed.

Fire wiped out fully a third of the business portion of Canonsburg, Pa., two of the principal hotels, many dwellings and did damage estimated at $115,000. No lives were lost.

Edward Beilstein, brother of Bertha Beilstein, who recently killed her mother and then tried to kill herself in Pittsburg a short time ago, committed suicide with poison on the grave of his mother.

Thomas Dickenson was killed on the railroad near Buffalo. He was the senior member of the firm of Dickenson & Nicholson, of London, Ont. He fell off the cars while passing from one to another.

Adam R. Smith, president of the Oakwood Cemetery Association, Troy, N. Y., and formerly cashier of the Union National Bank, committed suicide by shooting. It is thought his mind was unbalanced.

Dr. John S. White, head master of Berkeley School, has purchased, as the representative of a syndicate, the old site of Columbia University. The site was considered one of the most valuable of the Manhattan uptown realty and was valued at $1,000,000.

At Mauch Chunk, Pa., when about to start on a rabbit hunt, Harry Weaver, aged 20, stopped to talk to his mother through a window of his home. His gun was accidentally discharged, and the young man fell dead, the left side of his head being blown away.

A strike of over 2,500 employes of seven boot and shoe factories was ordered at Marlboro, Mass., and it is expected the trouble will be of long duration. The strike was directly due to the decision of the firms to conduct their factories without recognizing the shoe workers.

It has been decided by the special committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to provide a fitting memorial of Col. George E. Waring that an endowment fund of $100,000 shall be raised with which to establish in Columbia College the Waring chair of municipal affairs.

Lieut. Herman G. Dresel, of the United States navy, committed suicide in the Carrollton Hotel in Baltimore by shooting himself in the head. From papers found on his body it is surmised that he killed himself because he had been ordered to Manilla to join the United States steamer Zafiro.

WESTERN.

At Newark, Ohio, Mayor Atherton fined Mayor Cochran, of Frazeysburg $15 for train jumping.

Rev. J. H. Brown, residing at Evenly, Mo., was killed by a fast mail train. He was deaf and did not hear the train approaching.

Judge Samuel Owens, formerly an eminent jurist of Pennsylvania and afterwards a resident of Iowa and California, died at Los Angeles.

Bloomville, Ohio, was the victim of a $10,000 fire, and one entire business block in the village is in ruins. The fire started from a defective chimney.

Mayor Colwell at Granville, Ohio, discharged six Denison University students arrested for damaging the cemetery in a fraternity initiation proceeding.

Tenor Francisco Collenz became so imbued with his part in "I Pagliacci" at a performance in St. Louis that he stabbed the prima donna, Miss Nedda Morrison, in the arm.

Fishermen from Green Island report at Toledo that Lightkeeper Gibeaut, of the Turtle light, saw a small schooner with a crew of six men and one woman go down during the recent gale.

Ockley G. Johnson, the professional golfer, was chloroformed in a hotel on the Natural Bridge road near St. Louis and robbed of $100 in cash, a gold watch and chain and other valuables.

James J. Hill is to begin work at once on his new British Columbia railroad from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, to Nelson. This will give the Great Northern a second artery into British Columbia.

A fire which originated in the Elkhorn Hotel at Canyon City, Ore., within two hours destroyed the entire business portion of the town and a number of residences. The loss will exceed $100,000.

Charles H. Thornton, who registered at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, from Los Angeles, Cal., was found dead in his room. He had shot himself in the mouth. The man had been in the city for some time.

The Buckeye tobacco works in Toledo, Ohio, formerly Chase, Isherwood & Co., the oldest tobacco firm in Ohio, has closed permanently and retired from business, unable to meet the competition of the trust.

John C. Roth, County Treasurer, and millionaire pork packer, was found on the third floor of his packing-house at Cincinnati dead, with his head crushed between the floor of the room and the freight elevator.

At Cleveland, Judge Ricks in the United States Circuit Court overruled the motion of the city of Cleveland to modify or set aside the injunction temporarily restraining the city from dumping dredgings or other material in Lake Erie.

Prairie fires have been burning along the South Canadian river, in the Chickasaw nation, I. T., devastating scores of farms and ranches of crops and buildings. Many cattle perished, but no lives were lost. The loss exceeds $50,000.

An extensive body of ore was struck in the Golden Crest mine in Two Bit, S. D. The foreman was reticent about the value of the ore, but it is the same character of ore that was recently struck in the Union Hill that ran $6,000 per ton.

John Nickles shot and killed both his wife and his mother-in-law with a rifle near Shingle Springs, Cal. Afterward he removed the shoe from his right foot and with his toes discharged the rifle at his own breast, killing himself instantly.

A report from Perry, O. T., says that there was a brilliant as well as fatal shower of meteors near that place, causing much consternation among the people. Two children named Henderson are reported as having been killed by a large meteor.

John T. Veney, a colored Baptist preacher of Topeka, Kan., has organized a colony of colored people to go to Cuba. They will start in about twenty days, and expect to found a town on the high land above Santiago, which they will call Topeka.

Thomas Moore, aged 7 years, died at Sedalia, Mo., of hydrophobia, after having suffered for nearly a week. He was bitten by a dog a month before. He had convulsion after convulsion, during which he barked like a dog and frothed at the mouth, it requiring the efforts of two men to hold him.

Mrs. Rebecca Rosenberger was arrested at Princeton, Ind., on the charge of attempted murder, entered against her by her 16-year-old son, Alva, who alleges that she attempted to poison him in order that she might receive the money on his life insurance policy, which names her as the beneficiary.

Ira Bullard, 60 years old, of Wauseon, Ohio, committed suicide in a horrible manner by lying down in front of an approaching Lake Shore train. His head was severed from his body. His wife had applied for a divorce and the hearing was set for that day, and this, it is thought, prompted the deed.

A shooting affray took place in the Trilby mine, at Prescott, Ariz., in which Supt. Murphy, a man named Bruner and two others participated. Murphy was mortally wounded, Bruner was killed and the two others were slightly wounded. The trouble was over the boundary lines of two mining claims.

The Kirksville, Mo., Savings Bank was entered by burglars and robbed of $14,000 in Government bonds, belonging to Samuel Reed, president, and $18,000 in gold and greenbacks. Two thousand dollars in silver was left, evidently being too heavy, and $2,400 in the vault was overlooked by the robbers.

The officers and men of Companies I, G, K and E, Twelfth United States Infantry, who assisted in the assault on El Caney during the Santiago campaign, had a narrow escape from being burned to death by a fire that started in a Pullman coach while they were being transported from St. Louis to Fort Riley, Kan.

Consternation prevails among the oil operators in the Portage field in Ohio over the appearance of fresh water in the wells west of the village. Nearly 100 of the best wells in Wood County have been rendered useless. This condition of affairs was caused by some reckless person pulling the casing and allowing the water to run down on the oil-bearing rock. Less than a year ago the Portage field was one of the most paying in Ohio, but now it is almost entirely abandoned on account of the water which cannot be pumped off.

SOUTHERN.

Fire which started in the town hall at Covington, La., destroyed three blocks of buildings. Loss estimated at $100,000.

At San Antonio, Texas, the large department store of J. W. Stewart was destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000, insurance $40,000.

Fire broke out in the Tennessee Medical College on Broad street, Nashville. The building was completely gutted, causing a loss of about $12,000.

Lola Editha, best known as Mrs. Diss de Bar, has been led to the altar at New Orleans for the fourth time, by James Dutton Jackson of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Raible, Smith & Co., tin plate manufacturers of Louisville, Ky., have assigned. Liabilities, $70,000; assets about the same. One hundred men are thrown out of work by the closing of the plant.

Near Little Rock, Ark., Mrs. J. B. Cuneo shot her husband and a lady, Mrs. Fannie G. Howell, who was in his company. Jealousy was the cause of the deed. Both victims are dangerously injured. Mrs. Cuneo escaped.

B. F. Johnston, of St. Elmo, Ill., and J. H. McCarthy, of Little Rock, Ark., have secured the contract for building the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad extension from Little Rock to Wister Junction, 164 miles. The contract price is $2,000,000.

Private Jackson, Troop H, was instantly killed and Corporal Garrett, Troop H, Tenth Cavalry, was mortally wounded by "Horse" Douglass, a negro of Huntsville, Ala. No one saw the killing. Douglass was seen with the two soldiers in the city and his pistol had three empty shells.

WASHINGTON.

The Navy Department is rushing supplies to Admiral Dewey. Twenty thousand six-pounder shells were shipped from Norfolk the other day.

The State Department has received informal notification that Austria-Hungary is about to raise its legation in Washington to the rank of an embassy. This Government will reciprocate by advancing the rank of the American legation at Vienna.

The American reply to Spain's refusal to give up the Philippines sets forth that the demand for the island is in lieu of partial indemnity for the cost of the war to the United States, estimated at $165,000,000, and that Porto Rico was not enough.

A special from Washington says: "Gen. Merritt will resume command of the Department of the East when he returns from Europe, and Gen. Shafter will go to San Francisco to command the Department of the Pacific, which he relinquished when the war began."

Admiral Schley, having asked again for sea service, has been promised the command of the European squadron, which will be re-established in a short time with some of the finest cruisers in the navy, to exhibit the American flag creditably to the European nations.

FOREIGN.

Sir Robert Herron is dead at Honolulu at the age of 61.

Chakir Pasha and the last Turkish soldiers have left Crete.

The semi-official papers announce that the German army will be gradually increased by about 15,000 men.

The Philippine junta at Hong Kong has drawn up an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people," complaining of the actions of American officers at Manila.

At Geneva, Switzerland, the Italian anarchist, Luigi Lucchenni, who stabbed and killed Empress Elizabeth of Austria in September last, was placed on trial. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

Patti, the widow of Nicolini, has informed some of her friends of her intention to marry again. The gentleman who will become the prima donna's third husband is Baron Cederstrom, a Swede. The marriage will take place in February.

The steamship Belgic brings news of a murder in Corea. George Leake, an American, was a storekeeper at Chemulpo. He was found dead with an ugly hole in his skull. A long blade with a heavy weight at the end of it was found beside the body.

Li Hung Chang has been ordered to proceed to Tsi-Nan, capital of the province of Shan-Tung, to concert measures with the Viceroy of Shan-Tung to prevent future inundations of the Yellow river (Hoang-ho). This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

Private Gaston of the Eighth Illinois volunteers (colored), recently court-martialed at Santiago for a murderous assault and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was released a few days ago from the city jail by the warden, who mistook him for another man. All efforts to recapture him have proved futile.

IN GENERAL.

Senator Quay has formally announced his candidacy for re-election.

The longest telephone line in the world has just been completed. It extends from Austin, Texas, to Bar Harbor, Me., and is 2,600 miles long.

Now Nikola Tesla declares that he intends to run the machinery of the Paris exposition with electric power sent instantly across the ocean from Niagara Falls without the use of wires.

A party of Government geological surveyors has discovered a new range of mountains, heretofore unknown, in the southwestern part of Alaska. The mountains have been named the Tordrillo range.

Dawson has again been swept by fire and forty of the principal buildings are in ashes. As was the case before, a drunken and infuriated woman and a lamp were the cause of the fire. The loss is estimated at half a million.

The miners employed in the vicinity of Silverton, B. C., have rounded up all the Chinese laborers in the various camps and shipped them out of the district. The Mongolians are expected to return to China by the next steamer.

O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company, makes the statement that arrangements have been concluded with the German Imperial Government by which a mammoth new match factory will be erected by the Diamond company in Germany.

Wreckers who have arrived at Nassau brought with them stores from the stranded vessel off Cat Island which establishes beyond a doubt that she is the Infanta Maria Teresa. They report that the water is in her between decks, that she has a list to starboard, which side is damaged, and that she is dismantled.

The steamer Wolcott, from Copper River, Alaska, brings news of the drowning of a young woman named Crossop and a man named Tankerson in Controller Bay. They were rowing from the mouth of the Chilkat river to Kayak Island and their boat capsized. The body of the young woman was recovered. On it was found $114,000. She formerly lived in Minneapolis.

The Grand Trunk express from Montreal for Toronto collided with a freight train near Trenton. Eight persons were killed or fatally injured. Three passengers, names unknown, were fatally injured. Twenty passengers, most of them being in the Pullman cars, were more or less seriously hurt. The accident occurred at a place called the Diamond Crossing, about two miles from Trenton. The express ran into an open switch and dashed into the freight train.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: "The country has safely passed the trial of off-year elections. Before this election everything except political uncertainties favored business enlargement. The volume of trade has been the greatest ever known in October, and the greatest ever known in any month except December, 1892. The record on November thus far shows clearings 10.4 per cent larger than last year and 9.3 per cent larger than in 1892. The railroad earnings in October have been 5.2 per cent larger than last year and 9 per cent larger than in 1892. Foreign trade shows an increase of 20 per cent in October in exports, while imports showed a gain of only 22 per cent in October, and credits against foreign bankers were piling up at an inconvenient rate. Failures for the week were 211 in the United States, against 201 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 24 last year."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $3.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 21c; potatoes, choice, 28c to 35c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $3.75; sheep and lambs, common to choice, $3.50 to $5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 white, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 29c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.50 to $3.75; sheep, $3.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.25; hogs, $3.00 to $3.75; sheep, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.50; hogs, $3.25 to $3.75; sheep and lambs, $3.00 to $5.25; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 29c; rye, 54c to 55c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; clover seed, new, $4.85 to $4.95.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 66c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 28c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 40c to 46c; pork, mess, $7.50 to $8.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, common to choice, $3.50 to $3.75; sheep, fair to choice wethers, $3.50 to $4.75; lambs, common to extra, $5.00 to $5.75.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 30c; butter, creamery, 15c to 24c; eggs, Western, 22c to 24c.

WANT TO ARBITRATE.

SPANIARDS REHEARSE THEIR OLD ARGUMENTS.

Position on the Philippine Islands Is Reaffirmed—Reply to the American Demands Is Presented to the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

Wednesday's meeting of the joint peace commission in Paris lasted forty-five minutes and was of high importance. The Spanish commissioners presented their rejoinder to the American reply on the Philippine question, in which the contention was reiterated that Philippine sovereignty does not come in for discussion under the terms of the protocol and various reasons were given why the United States proposal concerning the debt could not be accepted by Spain. But the surprise of the meeting was the request that the dispute should be referred to arbitration as to the scope of the protocol and as to the legality of the demand of the United States to consider the sovereignty question under it.

This proposal was submitted with the protestation that it was made simply because of the great desire of Spain to bring the negotiations to an amicable issue. It was also pointed out that the United States has always been the foremost champion of arbitration. The American commissioners asked for an adjournment until Saturday.

Of course the United States cannot enter into a long-drawn-out arbitration over phraseology. The fact that the United States reserved to itself in the protocol possession of Manila and the fact that "the control, disposition and government" of the Philippines were mentioned as the subject for future determination shows that the entire matter is within the jurisdiction of the Paris peace commission. Spain resorts again to its old hair-splitting tactics. If anything were to be arbitrated it would be the main proposition as to whether the United States should hold the Philippines, and not the quibble as to whether the terms of the protocol warranted the consideration of that question at all. Spain's object is to irritate the United States as much as possible and to place itself before the world as the much-abused victim of overwhelming power.

As a conqueror in war the United States has the right to dictate the terms of peace. If the United States chooses to demand the Philippines it is within the bounds of right, according to the usages of war, in so doing. As to whether or not the United States should take the Philippines is a matter to be settled by itself, on considerations wholly apart from any rights of Spain in the premises.

SPEAKS HIS LAST LINES.

Jefferson's Retirement from the Stage Regarded as Permanent.

Joseph Jefferson's announcement of his temporary retirement from the stage, which was made public in New York, is taken by most of the theatrical people to mean that he has been seen behind the footlights for the last time.

Mr. Jefferson retires with a fortune that is conservatively placed at $2,000,000, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that not only has he scored famous artistic successes, but that his business career has been the most successful in the history of the stage.

JOE JEFFERSON.

"Rip Van Winkle," which he played first in 1859, alone made a fortune for him. Altogether he played "Rip Van Winkle" five thousand times, at gross receipts averaging $1,000 a performance. During the seventeenth season that it was played in Chicago it drew $15,000 in a week. "The Rivals" was another great moneymaker, and "The Cricket on the Hearth," "The Heir at Law" and "Lend Me Five Shillings," all yielded a considerable part of his fortune.

ANNUAL HORSE SHOW OPENS.

New York Society Hobnobs with the Dock-Tailed Nags.

Swell New York society again set its seal of approval upon the annual horse show, which opened at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night in a blaze of light and a vision of beauty. All of the 400 were there, and the costumes and display of diamonds and jewels was gorgeous enough to satisfy the most devout worshiper at fashion's shrine.

The horse was there, too, in about the usual number and with his tail banged. The first night of his exhibition was a great success.

MAKES NEW CYCLE RECORD.

San Francisco Wheelman Covers Fifty Miles in 2:13:20.

E. O. Kragness of San Francisco has created three American cycling records. He lowered the fifty-mile standard course from 2:22:50 to 2:13:20, which figure also lowers the American straightaway course mark of 2:15. The last ten miles he covered in 22:15, lowering the American standard course record of 24:14, held by L. N. Walleston of Newburyport, Mass., who held the fifty-mile mark.

Battle with Moonshiners.

A terrible battle was fought in Letcher County, Ky., Monday between the United States marshals and the moonshiners of the vicinity. The battle waged nearly an hour, and more than 200 shots were fired. The officers were forced to retreat.

Rebellion in New Republic.

A cable dispatch from Libertad, Nicaragua, states that a revolution has broken out in Salvador. It is only a fortnight since Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua joined their destinies and formed the United States of Central America.

TWO GIANTS AT WAR.

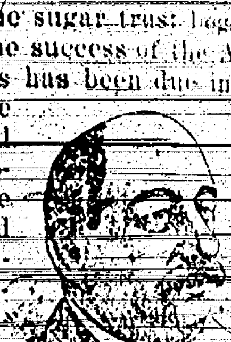
Coffee King and Sugar King Engage in a Bitter Struggle.

A fight between the Arbuckles, the coffee kings, and the Havemeyers, the sugar kings, is becoming so active that the effect will soon be felt throughout the country, and particularly by the grocery trade. They have already commenced cutting prices, and the apprehension of the investors is shown by the rapid decline in the price of sugar stocks. Brokers calculate that the value of the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company has suffered a shrinkage of nearly $14,000,000 during the last thirty days, and that the cut already made in prices, if continued through the year, will diminish the earnings of the trust by more than $5,000,000.

ARBUCKLE.

The firm of Arbuckle Bros., for several years the largest coffee dealers in the world, was formerly composed of John and Charles Arbuckle, two Scotchmen, who began a small business of coffee roasting in Pittsburg fifty years ago, and having made a success and accumulated capital sought a wider field in New York early in the '70s. They were men of little education, but understood their business thoroughly, and possessed the traditional Scotch thrift and economy which has swollen their pennies into dollars. For fifteen years after they began business in Pittsburg John Arbuckle roasted and ground coffee with his own hands, and his brother packed it and sold it over the counter.

The quarrel with the sugar trust began in a curious way. The success of the Arbuckle coffee business has been due in a large measure to the use of a certain kind of bag used in wrapping. These bags are made, filled, closed and sealed by machinery which John Arbuckle himself invented, and a few years ago it occurred to him that it would be a good scheme to put up sugar in the same way. Therefore the shrewd old Scotchman made an arrangement with the sugar trust to furnish him a certain quantity of sugar daily, which he put up in bags with the same machines that he used for coffee. The scheme was a great success, and the Arbuckle sugar sprang into popularity throughout the country.



HAVEMEYER.

In 1896, however, when the price of raw sugar went down, Mr. Arbuckle demanded a reduction in his bills, but the Havemeyers laughed at him. This made the old man angry and he resolved to put up refineries of his own and enjoy the profit that is now going to the sugar trust. Mr. Arbuckle started at once to build a sugar refinery and coaxed Mr. Stillman, the sugar trust manager at Boston, to become his superintendent. He put up a refinery in Brooklyn that is now turning out 1,000 barrels of sugar a day, and every ounce of it is packed in little Arbuckle bags and sold in that form. Mr. Havemeyer hired a fellow countryman named Herman Sielcken, from the Arbuckle factory, for his manager, and bought out an establishment at Toledo, which now has an output of 3,000 bags of coffee a day, and fitted up several idle sugar factories with machinery for roasting and grinding coffee, which he is selling as near as possible in the Arbuckle market. Mutual friends have tried to effect a reconciliation, but it has been impossible. The German is just as stubborn and determined as the Scotchman, and each is bent upon ruining the other.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Filipinos Say They Are Ignored by American Commanders.

The Filipino Junta, representatives of Gen. Aguinaldo and the Filipino Government in Hong Kong, have drawn up what they designate as an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people." The memorial says:

"While the fate of the islands is still undecided and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—awaiting patiently the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the President, supported by the will of the people, to end the slights shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or Gen. Otis.

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all the American requests, but, after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila, the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced, and thus deprive the fruits of victory. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and when we asked explanations we were not even answered."

SPANISH TROOPS IN MUTINY.

Refuse to Leave Cuba Until They Have Been Paid.

Information has reached the War Department that 9,800 Spanish officers and men who were to return to Spain openly declare that they will not leave the Cuban soil until they have received their pay. Although the situation will not be allowed to affect the plans of the Americans for the control of that part of the island, it is realized that if these soldiers persist in their refusal to return to Spain they may become a menace to the good government of Cuba.

Disaffection has spread to the troops brought in from the country by Gen. Blanco, and these men now also demand their pay at once. Gen. Blanco has lost confidence in the very guard placed in and around the palace. Up to the present time the uprising continues to be a pure military mutiny, but the people generally are apprehensive that the troops will break out at any moment and attack property and civilians.

Told in a Few Lines.

Chicago's registration of voters aggregates 326,748 names.

Captain-General Blanco proposes to prevent all anti-American meetings in Cuba.

A rich gold ledge is said to have been discovered on the Colville reservation in the State of Washington.

London Newspapers believe that Germany will seek a pacific understanding, if not an alliance, with England.

France is terribly excited over the report that England proposes to proclaim a protectorate over the whole of Egypt.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

State Institutions Ask for Big Appropriations—Fatal Fire at Perry—Wound About a Shaft—Woman Leaped from a Train.

The several State institutions have made their estimates of expenses for the biennial period. The Industrial school for boys will ask the Legislature for $120,000 for current expenses for the next two years, and $15,000 for special improvements. The school for the deaf wants for current expenses $154,000 and for specials $88,250. The school for the blind at Lansing asks for $56,230 for current expenses and $8,000 for specials. The home for the feeble minded and epileptic at Lapeer must have $111,090 for current expenses and $121,105.35 for special improvements. The northern Michigan asylum at Traverse City wants $64,850 for special improvements. The estimate of specials at the asylum for dangerous and criminal insane at Ionia is at the sum of $8,100. The house of correction and branch prison in the upper peninsula asks for $19,530. In the case of the State house of correction and reformatory at Ionia the estimate is $14,200 for special improvements. The upper peninsula hospital for the insane at Newberry wants the State Legislature to make an allowance of $220,930. The board of corrections put the knife into the estimate to the extent of $145,400, recommending the allowance of only $71,530. The special appropriation of $82,750.24 asked for by the eastern asylum for the insane at Pontiac. The industrial home for girls at Adrian wants $98,574 for current expenses and $4,000 for special improvements. The State public school at Coldwater asks for $62,000 for current expenses and $17,002.32 for improvements. The total appropriations asked for were $602,491 for current expenses and $672,807.71 for special improvements. The first item is favored as estimated by the institution managers; but the latter is reduced to $455,634.35.

Three Are Burned to Death.

The village of Perry was visited by a terrible fire. Rowe & Co.'s large livery barn, with its contents, was burned to the ground. Charles Taylor, one of the proprietors, and family lived over the barn. Mrs. Taylor, her daughter and an old man named Clark were buried beneath the fallen roof and burned to death. The building was so suddenly enveloped in flames that they could not escape. Mr. Taylor got out, but he was frightfully burned and cut. Dr. A. L. Compton, a veterinary surgeon, and a boy, who slept in the office, escaped. The cause of the fire is unknown. The bodies when pulled out of the ruins were burned beyond recognition.

Woman Elected Prosecutor.

Mrs. Merrie L. Abbott of West Branch is the only woman in the world ever elected to the office of prosecuting attorney. The campaign she made was unique, and at every meeting immense crowds were present to listen to her bright and witty speeches. She ran on the Democratic ticket. The Supreme Court will be asked to pass on her eligibility. Attorney General Maynard refused to do this previous to election, saying it was a case for the courts.

Insane Woman's Fatal Leap.

Ida Arola jumped through a car window of an early Michigan Central passenger train one and one-fourth miles north of Columbiaville and was instantly killed. The woman was crazed and was being transferred from a penal institution to Windsor for deportation to Finland. The remains were taken to Detroit. The woman was in charge of the immigration inspector at Sault Ste. Marie, having been insane before she entered the United States.

Mother Killed by Surprise.

Private Robert Thornburn of Company F, Thirty-first Michigan volunteers, innocently caused his mother's death when he came home to Lansing on a furlough, unannounced, thinking to give her a happy surprise. When Thornburn rang the door bell of his mother's residence she answered it in person, and she was so overcome at seeing him that she sank to the floor and in a moment was dead. The woman was afflicted with a weak heart.

Big Gogebic Deal.

Three-fifths of the stock of the Sunday Lake and Iron Chief mines at Wakefield have been transferred to Oshkosh, Wis., parties. The stock was owned by George M. Wakefield of Milwaukee and the other two-fifths by Richard Guenther of Oshkosh, Charles Pfister and Edward Aschermann of Milwaukee. The consideration of the transfer is in the neighborhood of $150,000.

Just a Piece of String.

Fred Baker, a faithful employe of the Bryant Paper Company at Kalamazoo, grabbed a piece of string which was fastened to a shaft. It wound around his thumb and pulled him over the shaft, breaking both legs and hips, both arms, tore off his thumb and cut his head open, besides inflicting internal injuries. He cannot recover. He has a wife and three children.

State News in Brief.

Burt Seymour of Webberville is missing and his family is much worried.

Dell Patterson, a Fairfield farmer, cribbed 1,172 bushels of eared corn from eight acres of ground.

F. A. Ryckman has on exhibition a winter radish weighing 25 pounds, grown on his farm near Popple.

The claim of Kalamazoo city to Southwest Park in that city has been affirmed by the United States Court.

George W. Sutton of Flushing township has harvested 1,400 bushels of potatoes from 6¼ acres of land.

The H. G. Newcombe dash factory at Flint has been discontinued. Too much competition in the dash business.

The State Unitarian conference closed with the election of the following officers: A. G. Kingman, Battle Creek, president; Hon. W. D. Harriman, Ann Arbor, vice-president; Rev. Fred V. Hawley, Jackson, secretary; A. M. Tinker, Jackson, treasurer.

Lac La Belle property, better known as the Delaware mine, in Keweenaw County, is to be bought by a new corporation having a nominal capitalization of $2,500,000 and an actual cash capital of $1,000,000. Local capital will furnish $750,000 and Boston and New York people $250,000.

A business men's association has been organized at Marinette.

Charles Zemke, a carpenter aged 73 years, fell dead at Bay City.

Fire destroyed the Pinckney apple dryer. Loss $1,000, no insurance.

Carter & Co.'s store at Deckerville has been closed on chattel mortgages.

Michael Gorman, a St. Ignace township farmer, fell dead one day recently.

The Bad Axe apple evaporator has closed after drying more than forty tons of apples.

A baby was abandoned at the residence of Mrs. J. E. Pierson at Eaton Rapids recently.

The L. O. T. M. has initiated 1,000 new members in this State within the past month.

From Saginaw comes the report of the discovery of a vein of soft coal ten feet in thickness.

Applegate is to have a new grain elevator, and a newspaper is also promised in the near future.

Minden City has established a monthly auction sale for the benefit of the farmers of Sanilac County.

Reuben Austin fell off a platform in the Eldred mills at Jackson, and died as a result of his injuries.

The Presbyterian Church Society of Bad Axe has voted $5,000 to erect a new brick church at once.

An unknown man terrorized Jonesville the other night. He fired several shots at the village marshal before making his escape.

Sanilac County has $735 in its treasury, being the amount of fines collected for illegal liquor selling during the past year.

Edward Delange, a car repairer in the employ of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Co., was instantly killed at Muskegon.

The Carsonville pea mill, which is doing an extensive business this fall, has sent out among the farmers for 40,000 bushels of peas.

Gerrit Vandenberg, engineer of Walsh De Roo's flouring mills at Holland, fell from the top of a high step ladder and sustained injuries which caused his death.

A. W. Acker of the Acker Land Roller Co. has removed from Port Huron to Flint and will start up soon with a force of twenty-six men. A stock company will be organized.

The schooner N. C. Wets was sunk in St. Clair river just below southeast bend by the steamer Sacramento. Both boats were bound down. The schooner's bow was cut completely off and she sank immediately.

Considerable gold coin, which is supposed to have been part of the booty secured in the Richland bank robbery, has been recovered by Sheriff Snow of Kalamazoo, and is now in his possession. It was found near Mishawaka, Ind.

Hillsdale boasts of the largest flour mill in the State. A special engine was chartered from Toledo, Ohio, to take twenty heavily laden cars of flour to Newport News, Va., to be exported to England, Ireland and Scotland.

Rev. W. L. Farnum, who recently tendered his resignation to the First Baptist Church of Flint, will leave about Dec. 1 for Tecumseh. He has spent fifteen years of the quarter century he has been in the ministry with the Flint church.

Chicory raising promises to divide the honors with sugar beet raising in Bay County. There is as much money in chicory as in sugar beets and less care is required in the cultivation. Seven dollars a ton is paid for the raw product and from fifteen to twenty tons can be raised to the acre.

John Hubbard and William Lamont, who are now serving time in the State house of correction at Ionia, confided to three fellow prisoners that a year ago last September they murdered and robbed Ludwig Horman, a veteran soldier. They will be held and tried for the crime, which has hitherto been a mystery.

The plan to build a canal across the counties of Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger, to connect Lakes Michigan and Superior, which has been in contemplation for some years, was given a decided boost by the filing with Secretary of State Gardner of articles of incorporation of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Ship Canal and Dock Company. The organizers are D. C. Dennison, A. H. Parker and C. W. Parker. For the purpose of the preliminary survey the capital is limited to $50,000.

Preston C. West, a native of Lenawee County, has invented a very useful machine. It is called the "Snug winder" hospital bandage machine. A whole bolt of cloth can be put upon the reel of the machine and from it the bandages are torn, being wound at the same time. The bandages are free from ravelings, are perfectly true, and very firm. The invention is in use in the Massachusetts general hospital at Boston, where Mr. West is superintendent of the accident room. West is only 21 years old.

Including all items, the cost of maintaining the Michigan asylum for the insane at Kalamazoo for the last fiscal year was $210,707.08; the daily cost per capita was 48 cents and 4 mills; the weekly cost per capita, $3.38 and 9 mills. Eastern asylum at Pontiac—Total cost, $223,703.17; daily cost per capita, 57 cents and 9 mills; weekly cost per capita, $4.05 and 7 mills. Northern asylum at Traverse City—Total cost, $211,204.70; daily cost per capita, 57 cents and 5 mills; weekly cost per capita, $4.02 and 4 mills. Upper Peninsula asylum at Newberry—Total cost, $112,974.50; daily cost per capita, $1.24 and 7 mills; weekly cost per capita, $8.73 and 2 mills. This shows that the aggregate cost of maintaining the asylums of Michigan last year was $707,760.54. Deducting the items of clothing and the special appropriations, which, of course, vary from year to year with the needs of the institution and the current expenses, and the total cost of maintaining these asylums outside of special appropriations for permanent betterments was $556,806.05.

John B. Wilson, a Flint hardware merchant, was swindled out of $10 by means of a forged check presented by a customer who had purchased a stove of him for $15, giving a $25 check in payment and receiving $10 change.

It is thought an unknown vessel burned on Lake Huron the other night. A bright light was discovered by the Thunder Bay Island life savers far out on the lake and they started to render assistance. They rowed thirty miles, and then found the life-saving crew from Sturgeon Point had gone to the scene. They got no trace of what the boat might be.

BLUE AND THE GRAY

BRAVE MEN WHO MET ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

Thrilling Stories of the Rebellion—Old Soldiers and Sailors Relate Reminiscences of Life in Camp and on the Field—Incidents of the War.

A Gettysburg Heroine.

An interesting story revived by the present war comes to-day from Pennsylvania. It relates to the heroism displayed by a young woman school teacher at the fateful battle of Gettysburg.

At the time when Lee's army was about to invade Pennsylvania, Miss Carrie Sheads was at the head of a school called Oakridge Seminary, which was situated a little west of the village of Gettysburg. The battle began on Seminary Ridge, the side of the town where Miss Sheads had her school. On the evening of June 30, Buford's army camped on the Chambersburg Pike, about 200 yards from the seminary. This naturally led to much excitement among the young women, and Miss Sheads told them that on the morrow they might have a holiday to visit the camp and contribute what they could for the comfort of the tired and hungry men. As is often the case, "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley," and the next morning was ushered in with the boom of cannon and the rattle of shot and shell.

As the battle was raging within a few hundred yards of the door, the buildings of the Oakridge Seminary were naturally used as hospitals, and Carrie Sheads was in a day transformed from the principal of a young woman's seminary to the matron and head nurse of an army hospital. Her girl pupils made an efficient corps of helpers, though nursing had not been a part of their curriculum.

After much pressure Howard, who took command after Reynolds' death, gave the command to fall back toward Seminary Ridge. Reluctantly the men obeyed the order and slowly fell back, but, true to the gallant and courageous spirit left by Reynolds, they contested every inch of ground, and were put in no confusion by the furious charges and wild huzzas made by the enemy in an effort to rout them and put them to flight.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wheelock, with the remains of the Ninety-seventh New York Infantry, was one of the last to leave the field. Arriving on the grounds of the Oakridge Seminary, he found every avenue of escape closed, so, finding all efforts useless, he borrowed a large white sheet of the seminary and waved it as a token of surrender. Thoroughly exhausted, he entered the house to rest, but was followed by a rebel officer and his men, who demanded his sword. This was refused, and an attempt was made by Colonel Wheelock to break it and by the Confederate officer to seize it. In the struggle the Confederate was about to shoot when Miss Sheads interfered, imploring the colonel to surrender and warning the Confederate not to commit murder. The colonel's unyielding reply was: "This sword was given me by *my friends for meritorious conduct*, and I promised to guard it sacredly and never surrender or disgrace it, and I never will while I live."

Soon the Confederate's attention was called off, and, seizing the opportunity, Miss Sheads hid the disputed weapon in the folds of her skirt. Upon the Confederate's return Wheelock said that he was now ready to surrender, as his sword was in safe hands, and so he "fell in" with the other men and was marched off to prison.

Five days after the battle Colonel Wheelock suddenly appeared, explaining that in crossing some marsh land he had escaped, and with great difficulty made his way back. The sword was returned to him, and after expressing his sincere thanks, he went again to the front to win new laurels, and to die in January, 1865, of a camp fever.

While the battle was raging the fiercest Miss Sheads and her girls remained unterrified, caring for the great number of wounded which filled their halls and rooms. But the exposure and the excitement proved too much for a woman's physical endurance, and Miss Sheads became a chronic invalid as the consequence of her bravery at the battle of Gettysburg.

Ship Taken by Cavalrymen.

Lieut. Col. John F. Weston, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, has received the medal of honor recently awarded to him by Congress for bravery during the civil war.

It seems that this particular act of bravery was performed in 1864, shortly after the battle of Resaca. Lieut. Col. Weston was then a major of cavalry attached to Gen. Wilson's division. He and his men were in Alabama, about forty miles above Montgomery. Word came to Gen. Wilson that there was a Confederate transport, laden with food and supplies, somewhere near the junction of the Tallapoosa and the Coosa rivers. Major Weston was ordered to proceed up the bank of the Tallapoosa to locate the transport, capture it if he could, and if he couldn't, to report the best way of capturing it.

After a march of several miles along the shore of the Tallapoosa, Major Weston saw on the opposite bank of the river two or three canoes, which he thought might be more useful to him in hunting up a transport than cavalry horses. The river was high, however, and there was no bridge in sight. Some of the officers under him told the major that fording the river was out of the question and that there was no other means of getting across. The major had a different idea, however, and promptly acted upon it. Halting his command, he left most of his men in charge of the horses, while he and a half dozen others walked along the bank, looking for a place where the water was not so high.

Such a place was found after a short time. Strapping his own revolver on the top of his head and ordering his men to do likewise, the major with six followers plunged into the river, swam to the opposite bank, secured the canoes, rowed back across for all of the rest of the command, save just enough to guard the horses, and went on upstream. Reaching the mouth of the Coosa and rowing upstream a little way, Major Weston sighted the transport in a little bayou only a short distance ahead.

Pulling to the shore and beaching the canoes, Major Weston began making signals which might catch the attention of some one on board the transport. Presently he had the pleasure of seeing a gig push off from the transport and come toward shore. When the gig ran up on the beach, who should step out of it but the captain of the rebel supply boat.

"What do you want with me?" asked the captain.

"And who may you be?" asked Major Weston.

"I am the captain of the transport out there," was the reply.

"Ah, then you are just the man I wanted to see," said Major Weston. "I am the major commanding the advance guard of Gen. Wilson's cavalry, which will be along here in a few minutes several thousand strong, and to save you and unpleasantness I would ask you to surrender yourself and your transport."

The captain thought the matter over for a while, noted the determined expression on Major Weston's face, and concluded to oblige him. Leaving the captain under guard with two of his men, Major Weston and the rest of his command got into the captain's gig and one of the canoes and rowed out to the transport, where Major Weston told the officer in charge that his captain had surrendered and that he had come to take possession of the boat.

The transport was promptly turned over, was taken down the river to Montgomery, and there was destroyed. For the success and daring of this undertaking Congress awarded to Lieut. Col. Weston a medal of honor.

"For which," said the lieutenant colonel the other day, "I am very grateful. But had I not [illegible] I would have been promptly court-martialed and probably cashiered from the army for practically abandoning every blooming horse and all my equipments. So far as I know, this is the only instance during the civil war of a cavalry command capturing a rebel ship."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Craze for Relics.

"A good many of the boys upon their return from Cuba," said the colonel, "had the same passion for relics as we had in the old time. I remember a particularly aggravated case at Fort Donelson. After the battle the boys were in a craze for relics, and they gathered up stacks of old bayonets, belt plates, revolvers, swords, bullets, and even cannon balls. One captain, who lived at Fort Defiance, Ohio, had about three bushels of relics stored in his tent when we were ordered to move. He threw most of them away, but he kept a handsomely ornamented artillery sack, which he decided to use as a haversack. The morning on which we were to march he had taken great pains to supply this new haversack with eatables. He had a teacup of butter, a bottle of pickles, some cold chicken, a box of condensed milk, and hardtack, and gingerbread. He left the well-filled haversack hanging on the gun stack, while he went to look after some company business, and one of the boys, while he was absent, dropped a six-pound cannon ball in it.

"This went in, of course, without reference to the butter or ginger-bread or the condensed milk. When the captain returned he swung his haversack over his shoulder. He was surprised to find it so heavy, but he made no investigation, and submitted no remarks. The boys could see that it wore on him during the day. He changed it from one shoulder to the other, and finally carried it under his arm. When the regiment stopped for the noonday meal the captain, with his mouth watering, sat himself on a stump to enjoy his well-ordered dinner. When he opened his haversack, or artillery sack, he was amazed. The cannon ball in going in had crushed the butter cup and uncovered the condensed milk, and butter and condensed milk were smeared over all the other articles in the haversack. The captain caught sight of the cannon ball, and, swearing and grieving, threw it as far as he could into the woods. After his dinner, however, he thought better of it, went out into the woods and hunted up the cannon ball, and swore that as he had carried it so far he would carry it through. When I last saw him he was using it as a paper weight."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Gen. Wheeler's Slip.

A correspondent of the New York press, in writing of the battle before Santiago, says:

"During all the terrible firing of shot and shell which lasted until darkness set in, Gen. Wheeler was the only man I saw who did not dodge or duck. He sat astride his horse coolly giving orders, chatting with his aids and 'taking things as they come,' as an officer who was lying on the ground remarked. Gen. Wheeler provoked one good laugh, which went all along the line. Through his glass he saw the enemy retreating, and he turned to a group of friends and said gleefully: 'It's all right, boys; the Yankees are yielding.' The little general corrected himself when he saw the smile that came, and said: 'I mean the Spaniards, of course, gentlemen.'"

If there is anything that keeps the mind open to angel visits and repels the ministry of evil, it is a pure human love.—N. P. Willis.

MILES MAKES REPORT.

Recommends Increase of the Standing Army.

Gen. Miles' report of the war with Spain, which it was alleged would contain some caustic criticism of the War Department and bureau chiefs, turns out to be wholly devoid of sensationalism. It has been made public by order of Secretary Alger, and is found to be merely a repetition of facts that are already well known, with such comment as might naturally be expected from the general commanding the army.

Gen. Miles explains the delays in receiving supplies when the troops were being assembled by the lack of preparation, and says that with so many undisciplined men in the camps there must necessarily be some sickness.

Copies of letters and telegrams accompanying the report show that on June 26 Gen. Miles was directed to organize the Porto Rican campaign and to take command of both that force and Gen. Shafter's army. In a letter dated July 17 Shafter told Miles that Alger had promised him that he would not be superseded in command in Cuba. Gen. Miles replied promptly that he was the general commanding the army, and that Shafter was subject to his orders. Under orders from Washington Gen. Miles accepted the surrender of Santiago.

Gen. Miles urges the early completion of coast defenses and favors increasing the standing army to 62,500 men, or one soldier for every 1,000 of the population.

In conclusion, he recommends the authorization of an auxiliary force of native troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, to be officered by United States army officers, and not exceeding two soldiers per 1,000 population of the islands.

CORN YIELD FOR 1898.

Government Report for November Estimates It at 24.8 Bushels.

The November report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture will give 24.8 bushels as the average yield per acre of corn, according to the preliminary returns of the department's correspondents. The preliminary estimate last year was 23.7 bushels and that of 1896 27.3 bushels.

The indicated yield in the principal corn States is: Ohio, 36 bushels per acre; Indiana, 36 bushels; Illinois, 30 bushels; Iowa, 32 bushels; Missouri, 26 bushels; Kansas, 19 bushels; Nebraska, 21 bushels; Pennsylvania, 32 bushels. The crop in the seven States aggregates 1,123,504,000 bushels, or 8,237,000 bushels [illegible] than a month ago [illegible] decrease of 107,130,000 bushels from last year. The average per cent of quality is 82.7, as compared with 86.3 in 1897 and 88.4 in 1896. Reports indicate that about 7.25 per cent of the crop of 1897 is still in farmers' hands. The yield of the principal States this year, as compared with last, is as follows:

	1898.	1897.
Ohio	100,008,000	92,166,000
Indiana	120,132,000	109,825,000
Illinois	199,950,000	232,928,000
Iowa	233,152,000	220,089,000
Missouri	151,726,000	171,924,000
Kansas	157,776,000	162,443,000
Nebraska	148,760,000	241,268,000
Total bushels	1,123,504,000	1,230,643,000

LOST IN THE GALE.

Ships Wrecked During Storm on Lake Michigan.

The loss of life and property on the lakes from the great northeast storm which came to an end Thursday night on Lake Michigan is far less than marine men had feared. Seldom has the record of the weather office shown such continuous force as the northeaster did from 11 o'clock Wednesday morning until 11 Thursday. In the twenty-four hours the wind traveled 1,110 miles, or a small fraction less than fifty miles per hour. Its maximum was sixty miles. The wrecks reported are:

Schooner S. Thal, lost with all hands, off Glencoe.

Schooner Iron Cliff, stranded at Chicago; total loss.

Schooner Sophia J. Luff, water-logged off Chicago.

Schooner Lena M. Neilson, ashore near New Buffalo, Mich.

Steamer Hattie B. Perdue, lost deckload on Lake Michigan.

Schooner Fassett, ashore at Sand Beach, Lake Huron; crew rescued.

Steamer Tioga, lost rudder on Lake Erie.

Schooner Minnehaha, broken up and total loss at Sheboygan.

Schooner Montgomery, lost foremast on Lake Erie.

NEW GOVERNORS ELECTED.

Twelve Republicans, Three Democrats and Six Fusionists Chosen.

The Governors elected Tuesday in the various States, with their pluralities, are as follows:

States.	Governors.	Pluralities.
California	Henry T. Gage, Rep.	80,000
Colorado	Charles S. Thomas, Fus.	40,000
Connecticut	George E. Lounsbury, Rep.	16,000
Idaho	Frank Steunenberg, Fus.	3,083
Kansas	W. E. Stanley, Rep.	10,000
Massachusetts	Roger Wolcott, Rep.	80,393
Michigan	Hazen S. Pingree, Rep.	75,000
Minnesota	John Lind, Fus.	16,000
Nebraska	W. J. Poynter, Fus.	1,000
Nevada	Reinhold Sadler, Fus.	800
New Hampshire	Frank W. Rollins, Rep.	8,000
New Jersey	Foster M. Voorhees, Rep.	12,000
New York	Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	20,244
North Dakota	F. B. Fancher, Rep.	6,000
Pennsylvania	William A. Stone, Rep.	150,000
South Carolina	William H. Ellerbee, Dem.	100,000
South Dakota	Andrew E. Lee, Fus.	1,200
Tennessee	Benton McMillin, Dem.	15,000
Texas	Joseph D. Sayers, Dem.	200,000
Wisconsin	Edward Scofield, Rep.	41,000
Wyoming	De Forest Richards, Rep.	2,000

Form a Tin Plate Combine.

As the result of a meeting of tin plate makers, a consolidation of the properties involving $15,000,000, is said to be near. It means a gigantic combine of all the tin plate factories of the country, and will include some forty plants. Thirty of these plants are located in the Pittsburg and Wheeling districts. Organization, it is stated, will be effected by Jan. 1.

Torture and Rob Old Folks.

At Millersburg, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Miller, aged respectively 82 and 78 years, were bound in their bed, tortured and robbed by four men, who entered the house through a window.

Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum, the new governor of Newfoundland, is known for his project for the defense of Singapore, which he carried out in 1878, and the fortifications constructed there in 1885. In 1891 he acted as special commissioner in Pa-Hang during the disturbances, and was officially thanked for his services. Sir Henry became governor of Lagos last year.

Mrs. Cynthia Conant, who is "well and hearty," is the oldest citizen of Springfield, Mass., and on Tuesday celebrated her 100th birthday.

The Federation of Labor will make a determined effort at the approaching session of Congress to secure action by the Senate upon a bill which passed the House without a dissenting vote last summer. It provides for the amendment of the eight-hour law so as to include all contractors doing work for the Government and all employes manufacturing material used by the Government. If this bill should go into effect it would be a long step toward a general eight-hour working day. It would require the Carnegies, for example, the Bethlehem iron works, the manufacturers who furnish clothing for the army and navy, the powder mills, the gun factories, the packing houses which furnish the beef and pork, the bakeries which make the hardtack, the factories which produce the shoes for the soldiers and the sailors, the men who build wagons for the Government, the miners who furnish coal for the men-of-war and the Government transports to adopt the eight-hour system except in extraordinary emergencies. It would practically prohibit the Government from buying anything from anybody whose employes worked more than eight hours.

* * *

There is no doubt of an extra session of Congress on the 4th of March. The President is understood to have given an assurance of his intention to call one. The regular session will be only three months long, including the usual Christmas vacation, and there will be an unusual amount of legislation that is considered absolutely necessary, such as provision for colonial governments in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands and a provisional government in Cuba, which will doubtless require a great deal of time. It is also intended to push the Nicaragua canal bill through at the regular session, in order that the concession granted to the [illegible] be saved by time Canal Company [illegible] work. The increase [illegible] army and several plans of reorganization will also require considerable attention, and they are considered emergency measures.

* * *

President McKinley is devoting nearly all of his time to his message. It will cover so many new subjects that it is expected to be the most important for years. The questions growing out of the acquisition of new territory will require many suggestions from the President as to the form of government in each separate possession. The plan for reorganizing the regular army on the 100,000 basis, the suggestion for the increase of the navy and a word on the personnel bill will engage the President. The subject of the Nicaragua canal and a cable between the United States and Manila, via Hawaii, are points to be brought before Congress. The President is likely to go into a discussion of the race question and point out the necessity of Congress taking steps to guarantee protection to life and the exercise of suffrage.

* * *

Gentlemen who have arrived from San Juan report that Gen. Brooke is having some interesting experiences with Porto Rico politicians and patriots who are anxious to occupy civil positions under the new Government. There seems to be a serious misapprehension among a large portion of the population. They have somehow or another got the idea that Uncle Sam is a very generous employer and will pay big wages for light work, and nearly every man in Porto Rico is a candidate for an office. Most of Gen. Brooke's time is occupied by delegations who come to recommend somebody and then come back again the same day to recommend somebody else for the same place.

* * *

It is the intention of the Secretary of War to discharge all men in the regular army who enlisted for the war just as soon as possible after the treaty of peace is ratified, but that will not occur until mid-winter and perhaps not until spring. We are now under a suspension of hostilities until the terms are agreed upon, but the commissioners at Paris must agree upon a treaty and the Senate of the United States and the Cortes of Spain must ratify it before peace is permanently restored and not until then will it be advisable to dissolve the army.

* * *

Commissary General Eagan rejected all the bids that were offered the other day for northern cattle to be sent to Cuba, and has published advertisements calling for new proposals for southern cattle upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is feared that if northern cattle are sent to Cuba they will get ticks and the Texas fever within ten days, and become at once unfit for food, whereas the southern cattle are immune and thoroughly seasoned to the tick pest.

* * *

The biennial talk about defeating Mr. Reed for Speaker has begun, but the opposition will not amount to anything. Every two years certain people who have grievances against the "czar" get up a scheme to prevent his re-election. Several times they have gone so far as to hold a secret caucus and select an opposing candidate. But they never get any further.

* * *

The Fifty-sixth Congress will have its hands full, as it will be necessary to readjust the customs regulations to meet new conditions; and the chances also are that a symmetrical scheme of currency reform will be submitted for the action of Congress. A commission on this subject, or a joint committee of Congress, is among the possibilities of the coming year.

* * *

Gen. Corbin, in his annual report, estimates the casualties of the late war up to Sept. 30 as follows: Killed, 23 officers and 257 men; wounded, 113 officers, 1,404 men; died of wounds, 4 officers, 61 men; died of disease, 80 officers, 2,485 men. Total, 107 officers and 2,803 men, out of a total force of 275,717, or a percentage of 10.5 to the thousand.

Jackson E. Reynolds, well known on the Pacific coast as a football player, has been appointed a member of the law faculty of his alma mater, Stanford University.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turnbull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms—$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second class matter.

Suburban Rumors

SYLVAN.

Mrs. Mary Merker is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Geo. Merker was a Jackson visitor part of last week.

Miss Edith Young of Chelsea spent Sunday at this place.

Miss Anna Mast of Chelsea spent Sunday at Mrs. C. T. Conklin's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dancer and Mrs. J. Dancer spent Tuesday at Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Steinbach of Lima spent Sunday at Chris. Forner's.

UNADILLA.

Rev. Miller is visiting Dr. DuBois and family.

Mrs. Sarah Hildreth is visiting friends here.

Eugene May of Stockbridge was a Unadilla visitor Sunday.

Archie Palmer of Waterloo visited friends here the first part of the week.

[illegible] was in Chelsea Monday [illegible] of the foot ball team.

The foot ball game at Leslie Friday last between the Leslie and Unadilla teams resulted in a victory for Leslie. [illegible]

LIMA.

[illegible]

SHARON.

Harry O'Neil is visiting relatives in Detroit.

Theodore Riemenschneider visited in town Friday.

District No. 9 has purchased a new chart for use in the school.

The school social at Henry O'Neil's was well attended. Receipts were $6.71.

Elbert Cooke is building a large shed in which to store his threshing implements.

Miss Emma Schaible of Manchester is spending a few days with Miss Mary Schaible.

Miss Martha Feldkamp of Rowe's corners visited Miss Jennie Rhodes Thursday.

Albert Lemm will soon return to California. He will be accompanied by his brother George and Eugene Rowe of Grass Lake.

The Epworth League held a business meeting Saturday evening at the home of Ashley Holden. Pres., Tillie Oversmith; 1st vice pres., Hector Cooper; 2nd vice pres., Lorena Lemm; 3rd vice pres., John Lemm; 4th vice pres., Grace Hewett; sec., Mabel Lemm; treas., H. R. Ordway.

Last Saturday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dorr. In honor of the event their relatives and friends assembled at their home to give them a surprise. After spending a merry day and partaking of a bountiful repast they returned to their homes leaving behind them useful presents as well as good wishes for their host and hostess.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

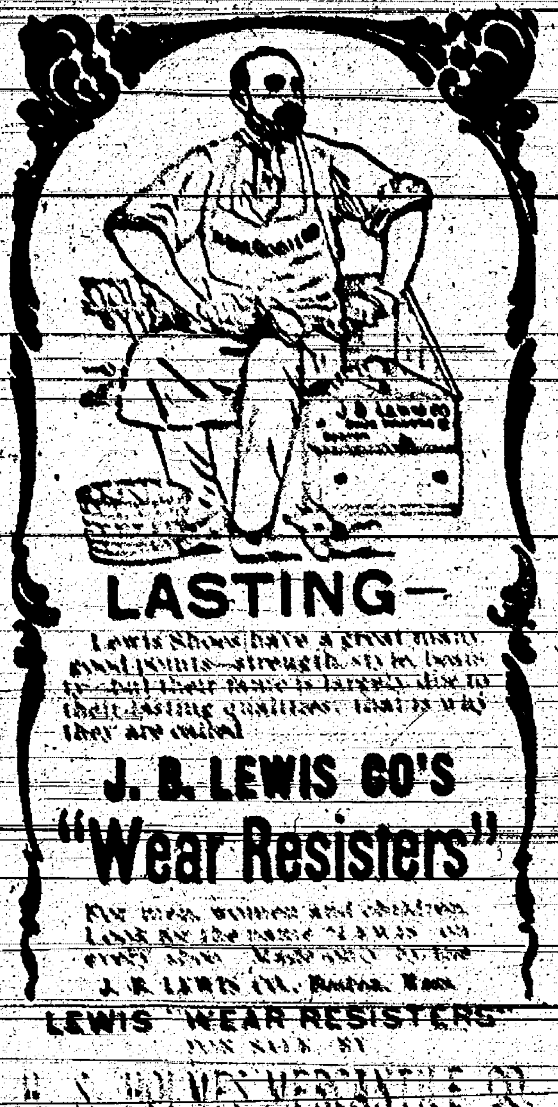
Speaking of peanut culture in Michigan Jay Candy says he has been [illegible] Michigan peanuts for the past three seasons [illegible] he has harvested a crop of [illegible] bushels. He has also [illegible] bushels of home-grown sweet potatoes. [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] of Ann Arbor [illegible]

[illegible]

REMARKABLE RESCUE.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggists suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefitted from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.



LASTING—

Lewis Shoes have a great many good points—strength, style, beauty—but their fame is largely due to their lasting qualities; that is why they are called

J. B. LEWIS CO'S "Wear Resisters"

For men, women and children. Look for the name "LEWIS" on every shoe. [illegible] J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.

LEWIS' "WEAR RESISTERS" FOR SALE BY

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Real Estate for Sale.

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw—ss. In the matter of the estate of Augusta Wedemeyer deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Fred Wedemeyer administrator of the estate of said deceased by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the eighth day April, A.D. 1898, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the dwelling house situated on the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty (30) in the Township of Lima in the County of Washtenaw in said State, on Wednesday the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of the said Augusta Wedemeyer deceased), the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Situated in the township of Lima, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirty (30). Also the north-east quarter of section thirty-one (31) excepting twenty-five acres in the south-east corner thereof, and also excepting four and one-half acres situated in the south-west corner thereof. Containing in both said descriptions of land one hundred and seventy acres of land be the same more or less.

Dated, October 12th, 1898.

FRED WEDEMEYER,

41 Administrator of said Estate.

Chancery Order.

State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw.—In Chancery.

EUGENE MAY, Complainant,

vs.

ROSE ENA MAY, Defendant.

At a session of said Court, held in the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, October 17, 1898.

Present, Hon. E. D. Kinne, Circuit Judge.

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by affidavit on file that the defendant, Rose Ena May, is a non resident of this State, but resides at the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama; on motion of G. W. Turnbull, complainants solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant Rose Ena May cause her appearance to be entered herein within four months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the complainants Bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on said complainants solicitor, within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said non resident defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date hereof, the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in The Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non resident defendant at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for her appearance.

E. D. KINNE, Circuit Judge.

[illegible] Philip Blum, Jr., Register.

[illegible] Complainant's Solicitor.

Business address Chelsea, Mich. 42

[illegible] pieces of glassware [illegible] Bank Drug Store.

[illegible] calling cards at The Standard office. The latest cut.

A[illegible] WANTED EVERY[illegible] "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government [illegible]

[illegible]

BUY AT THE

New Furniture Store.

[illegible]

BRAN SPANKING NEW

[illegible]

STAFFAN & [illegible]

NEW TRIMMED HATS.

You will [illegible] when you see our new

[illegible] BONNETS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, [illegible]

Novelties and Trimmings

[illegible]

MILLER SISTERS.

THANKSGIVING

AND

CHRISTMAS

are not very far apart. Hadn't you better come down to the

BANK DRUG STORE

and select some of you HOLIDAY GIFTS while our assortments are full and you can get just

WHAT YOU WANT?

Your Choice of 120 Pieces of Glassware for only 10c.

You can depend upon getting the Highest Market Price for Eggs at the Bank Drug Store.

COFFEES

You can pay a great deal more money for Coffee than we are asking but will find nothing that will suit you better.

Choice Mocha and Java 25c lb.

A fine Blend at 16c lb.

Good Coffee 10c lb.

Yours for the Lowest Prices.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.

CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS.

We have leased the Chelsea Roller Mills for a term of [illegible] years and have given the machinery a thorough overhauling and have put everything in first-class shape, and hope by strict attention to business to gain the hearty support of the people of this [illegible]. We are prepared to do

CUSTOM GRINDING

on the shortest possible notice. Also, we are in shape to do

FEED GRINDING

while you wait. We shall make a specialty of

BUCKWHEAT GRINDING.

Flour and Feed always on hand.

Give us a Call.

BLANCHARD & McGEE.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Have your photographs made for

Christmas Presents.

Now is the time to make your Sittings. Don't wait until the last moment. We can't give you good work in a hurry, and give you a first class job.

E. E. SHAVER,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Local Brevities

Mrs. Sarah Smith is visiting her son in Detroit.

Mrs. R. B. Gates is spending some time at Alpena.

Miss Ella Slimmer is spending a few days at Dexter.

Leonard Beissel is now employed at Glazier & Stimson's store.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Smith of Detroit spent Sunday at this place.

Nathan Pierce is making a three weeks visit to Ceresco and Chicago.

Rudolph Hoppe is preparing to build a residence on south Main street.

Mrs. Snyder, is very sick with pneumonia at the home of her son, R. A. Snyder.

Henry C. Smith has filed an affidavit stating that his election expenses were $1,027.31.

Rolland, the 10 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Hummel is very ill with erysipelas.

Mrs. Edward Bacon of Ann Arbor spent several days of the past week at this place.

The Ann Arbor Courier speaks of the mill pond at Chelsea. We would like to see that pond.

A number of the friends of Mrs. S. A. Barlow gave her a very pleasant surprise Friday evening.

R. P. Chase went to Detroit Monday to visit his son who has been very sick for a number of weeks past.

Misses Cora Wurster and Satie Austin of Dexter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs D. H. Wurster Sunday.

Chelsea's representatives at Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and other colleges are spending Thanksgiving at home.

James Beasley returned from his deer hunting trip Tuesday night. He shot five deer while in the north.

The Thanksgiving services will be held in the M. E. church at 10:30 o'clock today. Rev. A. B. Bush will preach.

There are in this village fifty men who are over 70 years of age, and all of them seem to be enjoying good health.

There were thirty-seven deaths in Washtenaw county during October. Of this number but one was in Chelsea.

We unintentionally omitted last week to mention the majority received by Dorsey Hoppe for surveyor. It was 62.

Willie Slater, who has been the guest of Ralph Holmes for some time, has gone to Northville to spend Thanksgiving.

Wonder what's happened to our North Lake correspondent? It has been a long time since we received a special from him.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Freeman entertained a number of their friends at their pleasant home on South street Tuesday evening.

Married, on Tuesday, November 22, 1898, at St. Mary's parsonage, Mrs. Anna Moran to Mr. William Remnant, both of Chelsea.

The Y. P. S. C. E. will hold their annual sunrise prayer meeting Thanksgiving morning at 7 a. m. A cordial welcome to all.

Mrs. Chas. Hoover, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster, has returned to her home at St. Johns.

Brother Beakes of the Ann Arbor Argus Democrat denies that he has designs upon the office of judge of probate. He is busy running a daily paper.

Elmer Bassett, Co. I, Thirty-fourth Michigan, returned to his home at Saline from Boston Saturday where he has been in hospital since August. He has recovered.

County Clerk Shuh issued thirty-eight licences to deer hunters this fall. This was in addition to the several hundred licences that he has issued to dear hunters during the year.

The oldest will now on file in the probate office, never having been probated, is that of John Wilson, and is dated November 11, 1839. Mr. Wilson is unknown at the probate office.

There will be a social at Henry Luick's, Lima, for the benefit of the M. E. church on Friday evening. Music, refreshments and mutual admiration comprise the program. A number of our student young people will be home on their Thanksgiving recess and will grace the occasion with their presence. A most cordial invitation is extended to all.

John Hieber caught his thumb in a drop press at the Stove Works Monday, and for a time it was thought he would lose it, but the injury was not as bad as it was first thought.

J. G. Earl of Ypsilanti is preparing to start a bakery and lunch room in the store recently vacated by the Central City Bakery. He expects to have it in running order about December 1st.

If the Ann Arbor Daily Argus expects to get a good notice in The Standard, the proprietors want to get to shipping a few copies of it to our address. If they don't, it will never be a success.

A couple of paintings of the old Sylvan Catholic church, executed by Miss Alice Gorman, have attracted considerable attention the past week in the show window of the Staffan Furniture and Undertaking Co.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson is laid up with inflammatory rheumatism, but is getting somewhat better at this time. Rev. Thomas Holmes occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church last Sunday morning and evening in his stead.

"Joe" Pingree, the governor's son, will not return to the university this year but will enter the commercial department of his father's shoe business in January. He is convalescing from a fever contracted in Camp Montauk.—Argus-Democrat.

Something is wrong some where, as we do not get our Ann Arbor Evening Times until it is about two days old. But then we do not kick very much as the news is written up in such a spicy manner that it would be readable if it was two weeks old.

A horse, that was hitched to a carriage containing Misses Llana Runciman, Flossie Martin and Edith Bacon, ran away Monday afternoon, scattering the young ladies along the road, and badly smashing the carriage. The ladies escaped with but few bruises.

Prof. L. R. Taft of the Agriculture College says curl leaf on peach trees is caused by a fungus, and that it can be prevented by spraying; that the spraying may be done in November or March with equal effectiveness. A solution of one pound of copper sulphate to 26 gallons of water is recommended.

The place to buy your Christmas presents is at the Y. P. S. C. E. fair. A fine musical and literary program—different each night—will be rendered. A chicken pie supper will be served Friday evening and a New England supper Saturday evening. Remember the place and date—opera house, Friday and Saturday evenings, December 9 and 10.

The supreme court has just decided that while townships are bound to provide reasonably safe bridges, under existing conditions, they are not liable for a failure to provide structures that will sustain loads that could not reasonably be anticipated. Whether a 10-horse engine and tank full of water constituted such a load was a question of fact, and it was proper to take testimony on the subject. The decision is good law.

Chelsea is getting up quite a reputation as the center of an onion growing country. There are over sixty-five carloads of the odorous bulbs stored in various places about the village. A carload will average about 450 bushels. This undoubtedly is the reason for the good health of the community, although it is noticed that when trains are passing through the village the trainmen invariably grasp their nose and hang on for dear life.

The New State Telephone Company is hurrying to completion its lines from Ann Arbor to Jackson and expects to have them ready for use by December 24. The Jackson office is expected to open with a list of patrons of about seven hundred in number. A line will follow from Jackson to Albion to connect with the new line that unites Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids. The company received and unloaded five carloads of poles here on Monday.

On account of the stormy day Thursday, November 10, LaFayette Grange held no meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Friermuth. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Burkhart, Thursday, December 1st. The subjects for discussion will be as follows: "Should farmers sacrifice personal interests for political purposes?" Led by O. C. Burkhart. "What is life and what are we going to do with it?" Discussion led by Mrs. H. Wilson.

Newspaper men a great many times are blamed for a lot of things they cannot help, such as using partiality in mentioning visitors, giving new about some folks and leaving out others. They simply print the news they can find. An editor should not be expected to know the names of your uncles, aunts and cousins, even if he should see them get off the train. Tell him about it. It's news that makes the newspaper, and every man, woman and child in the neighborhood could be associate editors if they would.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, the best cough remedy on earth. 25 and 50 cents.

Supt. A. D. DeWitt of Dexter, informs us that arrangements are being made for a rousing teachers' inspiration institute, to be held in either Ann Arbor or Ypsilanti near the close of January next. The session will last for three days. Eminent speakers and leading educators from abroad will be present. School boards throughout the county will be asked to close their schools, that every teacher in the county may attend. It is hoped that this may be the greatest educational rally ever held in this county.—Argus Democrat.

Please.

Every thing in the line of first-class jewelry at the Bank Drug Store.

Rooms to rent—Over The Kempf Commercial and Savings Bank. Apply at bank.

Low prices on silver plated knives, forks, spoons, etc., at the Bank Drug Store.

Some choice Poland China boars for sale. Inquire of G. T. English.

All prescriptions and receipts filled at the Bank Drug Store from pure drugs at the lowest price.

THANKSGIVING DAY

is again near, and to thank from the bottom of your heart your physical wants must be satisfied. We are PREPARED TO SATISFY that want, and do it to your entire satisfaction. We will supply

Oysters Direct From Baltimore

In original package. Nice big plump ones, solid meats, at 30c quart.
Baltimore Standards 23c a can.
Baltimore Selects 28c a can.
Best Crackers in Chelsea. Try 'em.

Cape Cod Cranberries, fancy, 10c a quart

Home grown Cranberries, fancy, 6c a quart.
Fresh dressed, corn-fed Chickens, 10c a pound.
Fresh, crisp Celery, Cabbage and Lettuce, fine yellow Ruta Bagas grown in sand, just right.
Choice Hubbard Squash, Sweet Potatoes, etc.
New Mixed Nuts, very fine.
Nut Meats, all kinds, just the thing for Cakes and Candies.
Fresh Salted Peanuts.
Spanish Shelled Peanuts 10c a pound.

Oranges, Bananas, Grapes, Apples, Pears.

Malaga Grapes very fancy, bunches 20c a pound
loose 13c a pound

Fancy Cream Bon Bons, 15c a pound.
Fancy Cream Chocolates 15c a pound.
Large, ripe, tender figs 25c a pound.
California Figs 18c a pound.
The most complete line of Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Dates, Orange, Lemon and Citron. Elegant goods at low prices.

YOU SURELY DESIRE A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE

and a cup of our famous **JAMORI,** Mocha and Java will greatly add to the completeness of your Thanksgiving dinner.
We have half-pound and pound boxes of elegant Chocolate Bon Bons.
Fresh cut Carnations, beauties, 40c a dozen.
Glace Fruits and Nut Meats, the very finest.
Flour, all grades, at guaranteed prices. Your Thanksgiving baking will be a success if you use good flour such as Blanchard & McGee's Best or Roller King. We have them. Let us have your order for a sack.
No matter what you may want, fresh meat excepted, if you want the best the market affords, fresh, clean and at reasonable prices

FREEMAN'S

is the place to trade.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Come and look over our stock. You will find goods that you want and the prices will suit the most careful buyer.

In clothing we have suits from $3.50 to $5.50. Less than 50c on the dollar of the cost price.

Odd pants worth from $3 to $6. We sell them at $1.50 to $3.00.

Boys' overcoats at your own price. Some as low as $1.50. Your choice for $5.00.

Hats, caps, collars, cuffs and ties cheaper than they can possibly be bought elsewhere. Gent's linen handkerchiefs 20 inches square, four for 25c, worth 15c each.

We will sell you a good suit of gent's underwear for 60c Ladies' underwear 50c a suit.

Dress goods, canvas cambric, silicia, stays, hooks and eyes at prices to suit.

We are anxious to close out this stock as soon as possible and will make very low prices on all goods in stock.

Trim, McGregor & Harper.

A GOOD WATCH

is a faithful servant, but a bad one is worse than none at all. If there is anything worse than a watch that gains, it is a watch that loses time. If a watch guesses at the time you might as well do the guessing yourself. The Watches that we sell are the BEST. We also carry a full line of

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

at prices that defy competition.

We do the very finest Watch Repairing.

L. & A. E. WINANS.

DOLLARS SAVED

If it's the best you are looking for you will find it here. If you want more for your money than you have been getting you'll find it here.

LADIES' JACKETS

We never sold so many. Everybody who sees them buys. Can't help it. The assortment is so large and complete. You'll know the goods are new when you see them. You'll know that every garment is a bargain at the price we ask when you compare. We are selling ladies' new jackets, made from good, strong black boucle material at $4.25.

Ladies' plain beaver jackets at $4.75.

Ladies' all-wool beaver jackets, black and blue at $6.00.

Ladies' all wool kersey jackets, open stitched seams, a very handsome garment, at $7. It's a $10 jacket anywhere else.

Ladies' all-wool boucle jackets in black, Kersey jackets, covert cloth jackets, in black, blue, tan and brown at $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9, and $10. Nearly all of them silk lined throughout.

Misses and Children's Jackets

You don't need [illegible] little money here to get a handsome garment that will do good service. Every one of them new this season and a lot of them to select from at $2, $2.50, $2.90, $3.25, $3.75 and $4.

Ladies' Capes.

All Styles and at prices that you can afford to pay. Come and inspect these goods.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

WE STILL LEAD

In giving you the best values for your money. Ostrich Feathers from 15c up to $3.00.

Felt Hats from 50c to $1.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and work.

Misses CONATY & DERCK.

FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE

We have NICE FRESH SAGE in stock.

SEE OUR FINE LINE OF

Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots,

Mackinac Stocking and Gloves and Mittens, at prices that defy all competition.

WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD.

JOHN FARRELL.

A GOOD STEAK

Choice Roasts, Lard and everything good to eat in the Meat line--tender and cut right. If that is what you want, drop in and order it at

ADAM EPPLER'S Meat Market.

ALL STYLES AND SIZES FOR EVERY KIND OF FUEL

THE GENUINE ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK *Beware of imitations*

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

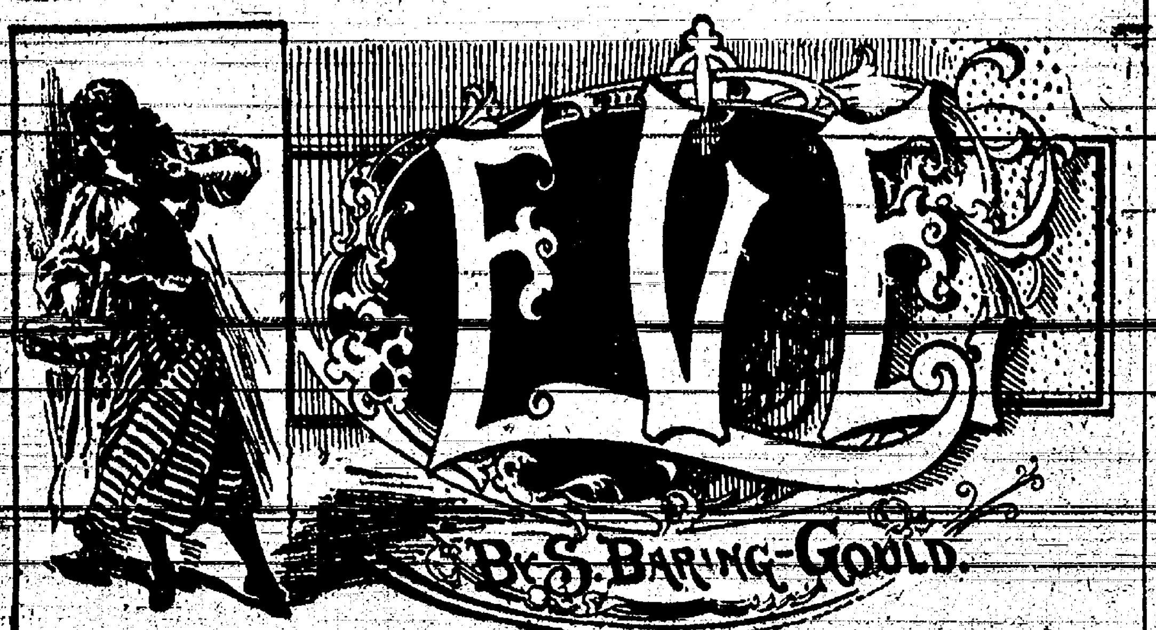
Stoves! Stoves!

Large assortment of the "World's Best" Garland Steel Ranges, Cook, Coal and Wood Heating Stoves, also the genuine

ROUND OAK.

Prices low. Several second hand heating stoves at prices to close out.

W. J. KNAPP.



CHAPTER III.

On a wild and blustering evening, seventeen years after the events related in the two preceding chapters, two girls were out, in spite of the fierce wind and gathering darkness, in a little gig that accommodated only two. They drove a very sober cob, who went at his leisure, picking his way, seeing ruts in spite of the darkness.

These girls were Barbara and Eve Jordan. They had been out on a visit to some neighbors who lived at a distance of five miles, and were divided from Morwell by a range of desolate moor. They had spent the day with their friends, and were returning home later than they had intended.

"I do not know what father would say to our being abroad so late, and in the dark, unattended," said Eve, "were he at home. It is well he is away."

"He would rebuke me, not you," said Barbara.

"Of course he would; you are the elder, and responsible."

"But I yielded to your persuasion."

"Yes, I like to enjoy myself when I may. It is vastly dull at Morwell. Tell me, Bab, did I look well in my figured dress?"

"Charming, darling; you always are that."

"You are a sweet sister," said Eve, and she put her arm round Barbara, who was driving.

Mr. Jordan, their father, was tenant of the Duke of Bedford. The Jordans were the oldest tenants on the estate. They [illegible] Morwell on long leases of ninety-nine years, [illegible] renewed when the leases lapsed. They [illegible] Morwell House almost as their freehold, [illegible] was bound up with all their family traditions and associations.

Suddenly the two girls heard a call, then the tramp of horses' feet. Barbara even was for the moment startled, and drew the gig aside, off the road upon the common. A black cloud had rolled over the sickle of the moon and obscured its feeble light.

In another moment dark figures of men and horses were visible, advancing at full gallop along the road. The dull cob the sisters were driving plunged, backed and was filled with panic. Then the moon shone out, and a faint, ghastly light fell on the road, and they could see the black figures sweeping along. There were two horses, one some way ahead of the other, and two riders, the first with slouched hat. But what was that crouched on the crupper, clinging to the fast rider?

As he swept past, Eve distinguished the imp-like form of a boy. That wholly unnerved her. She uttered a piercing shriek, and clasped her hands over her eyes.

The first horse had passed, the second was abreast of the girls when that cry rang out. The horse plunged, and in a moment horse and rider crashed down, and appeared to dissolve into the ground.

Some moments elapsed before Barbara recovered her surprise, then she spoke a word of encouragement to Eve, who was in an ecstasy of terror, and tried to disengage herself from her arms, and master the frightened horse sufficiently to allow her to descend. She helped her sister out of the vehicle.

"Do not be alarmed, Eve. There is nothing here supernatural to dismay you, only a pair of farmers who have been drinking, and one has tumbled off his horse."

In the meantime they could see that the first rider had reined in his horse and turned.

"Jasper!" he called, "what is the matter?"

No answer came. He rode back to the spot where the second horse had fallen and dismounted.

"What has happened?" screamed the boy.

Barbara advanced into the road.

"Who are you?" asked the horseman.

"Only a girl. Can I help? Is the man hurt?"

"Hurt, of course. He hasn't fallen into a feather bed, or—by good luck—into a furze brake."

Then the man went to his fallen comrade. "Give the boy the bridle, and come here, girl. Is there water near?"

"None; we are at the highest point of the moor."

"Jasper!" shouted the man who was unhurt, "for heaven's sake, wake up. You know I can't remain here all night."

No response.

"The blood is flowing from his head," said Barbara; "it is cut. He has fallen on a stone."

"What is to be done? I cannot stay."

"Sir," said Barbara, "of course you stay by your comrade. Do you think to leave him half dead at night to the custody of two girls, strangers, on a moor?"

"You don't understand," answered the man; "I cannot and will not stay." He put his hand to his head. "How far to your home?"

"Half an hour."

"Good heavens! Watt! always a fool?" He turned sharply toward the lad who was seated on a stone. The boy had unslung a violin from his back, taken it from its case, had placed it under his chin, and drawn the bow across the strings.

The boy swung his bow in the moonlight, and above the raging of the wind rang out the squeal of the instrument. Eve looked at him, scared. He seemed some goblin perched on the stone, trying with his magic fiddle to work a spell on all who heard its tones. The boy satisfied himself that his violin was in order, and then put it once more in its case, and cast it over his back.

"How is Jasper?" he shouted, but the man gave him no answer.

"Half an hour! Half an eternity to me," growled the man. "However, one is doomed to sacrifice self for others. I will take him to your house and leave him there."

They went on; the violence of the gale had somewhat abated, but it produced a roar among the heather and gorse of the moor like that of the sea. Eve went before, holding the bridle. Her movements were easy, her form was graceful. She tripped lightly along with elastic step, unlike the firm tread of her sister.

For some distance no one spoke. It was not easy to speak so as to be heard, without raising the voice; and now the way led toward the oaks and beeches and pines about Morwell, and the roar among the branches was fiercer, louder than that among the bushes and furze.

"He is moving," said Barbara. "He said something."

"Martin!" spoke the injured man.

"I am at your side, Jasper."

"I am hurt—where am I?"

"I cannot tell you; heaven knows. In some waste."

"Do not leave me!"

"Never, Jasper."

"You promise me?"

"With all my heart."

"I must trust you, Martin—trust you."

Then he said no more, and sank back into half-consciousness.

They issued from the lane, and were before the old gatehouse of Morwell; a light shone through the window over the entrance door.

"Eve!" said Barbara, "run in and tell Jane to see that a bed be got ready at once, in the lower room."

A bedroom was on the ground floor, opening out of the hall. Into this Eve led the way with a light, and the patient was laid on a bed hastily made ready for his reception.

Martin was left alone in the room with Eve and the man called Jasper. Martin moved, so that the light fell over her, and [illegible] contemplating her with wonder and admiration.

"How lovely you are!" said Martin. A rich blush overspread her cheek and throat, and tinged her little ears. Her eyes fell. His look was bold.

Then, almost unconscious of what he was doing, as an act of homage, Martin removed his slouched hat, and for the first time Eve saw what he was like, when she timidly raised her eyes. With surprise she saw a young face. He had dark hair, a pale skin, very large, soft dark eyes, velvety, inclosed within dark lashes. Eve could hardly withdraw her wondering eyes from him. Such a face she had never seen, never even dreamed of as possible.

"Beauty!" he said, "who would have dreamed to have stumbled on the likes of you on the moor?"

Suddenly he put his hand to her throat. She had a delicate blue riband about it. He put his finger between the riband and her throat, and pulled.

"You are strangling me!" exclaimed Eve, shrinking away, alarmed.

"I care not," he replied, "this I will have."

He wrenched at and broke the riband, and then drew it from her neck. As he did so a gold ring fell on the floor. He stooped, picked it up, and put it on his little finger.

"Give it me back! Let me have it! You must not take it!" Eve was greatly agitated and alarmed. "I may not part with it. It was my mother's."

Then, with the same daring insolence with which he had taken the ring, he caught the girl to him and kissed her.

CHAPTER IV.

Eve drew herself away with a cry of anger and alarm, and with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks. At this moment her sister returned with Jane, and immediately Martin reassumed his hat with broad brim.

Eve stood back behind the door, with hands on her bosom to control its furious beating, and with head depressed to conceal the heightened color.

Barbara and the maid stooped over the unconscious man, and while Martin held a light, they dressed and bandaged his head.

"Will you be so good as to undress him," said Barbara, "and put him to bed? My sister will assist me in the kitchen."

"Yes, go," said Martin, "but return speedily, as I cannot stay many minutes."

Then he returned to Jasper, removed his clothes, somewhat ungently, with hasty hands. When his waistcoat was off, Martin felt in the inner breast pocket, and drew from it a pocketbook. He opened it, and transferred the contents to his own purse, then replaced the book and proceeded with the undressing.

When Jasper was divested of his clothes and laid at his ease in the bed, his head propped on pillows, Martin went to the door and called the girls. He was greatly agitated, Barbara observed it. His lower lip trembled. Eve hung back in the kitchen; she could not return.

Martin said in eager tones, "I have done for him all I can, now I am in haste to be off."

"But," remonstrated Barbara, "he is your brother."

"My brother!" laughed Martin. "He is no relation of mine. He is naught to me and I am naught to him. I do not even know the fellow's name."

"Why," said Barbara, "this is very strange. You call him Jasper, and he named you Martin."

"Ah!" said the man hesitatingly, "we are chance travelers, riding along the same road. He asked my name and gave me his."

He went out. Barbara told the maid to stay by the sick man, and went after Martin. She thought that in all probability the boy had arrived driving the gig.

Martin stood irresolute in the doorway. The horse that had borne the injured man had been brought into the courtyard, and hitched up at the hall door.

She saw him shrink back into the shadow of the entrance as something appeared in the moonlight outside the gatehouse, indistinctly seen, moving strangely.

Then both saw that the lame horse that had been deserted on the moor had followed, limping and slowly, as it was in pain, after the other horse. Barbara went at once to the poor beast, saying, "I will put you in a stall," but in another moment she returned with a bundle in her hand.

"What have you there?" asked Martin, who was mounting his horse, pointing with his whip to what she carried.

"I found this strapped to the saddle."

"Give it to me."

"It does not belong to you. It belongs to the other—to Jasper."

"Let me look through the bundle; perhaps by that means we may discover his name."

"I will examine it when you are gone. I will not detain you; ride on for the doctor."

"I insist on having that bundle," said Martin. "Give it me, or I will strike you." He raised his whip.

"Only a coward would strike a woman. I will not give you the bundle. It is not yours. As you said, this man Jasper is naught to you, nor you to him."

"I will have it," he said with a curse, and stooped from the saddle to wrench it from her hands. Barbara was too quick for him; she stepped back into the doorway and slammed the door upon him, and bolted it.

He uttered an ugly oath, then turned and rode through the courtyard. "After all," he said, "what does it matter? We were fools not to be rid of it before."

As he passed out of the gatehouse he saw Eve in the moonlight, approaching timidly.

"You must give me back my ring!" she pleaded; "you have no right to keep it."

"Must I, Beauty? Where is the compulsion? Come! What will you give me for it? Another kiss?"

Then from close by burst a peal of impish laughter, and the boy bounded out of the shadow of a yew tree into the moonlight.

"Halloo, Martin, always hanging over a pretty face, detained by it when you should be galloping. I've upset the gig and broken it; give me my place again on the crupper."

He ran, leaped, and in an instant was behind Martin. The horse bounded away, and Eve heard the clatter of the hoofs as it galloped up the lane to the moor.

(To be continued.)

COASTING IN HAVANA.

Lava on the Mountain Makes Splendid Toboggan Slides.

Although Hawaii lies within the torrid zone, coasting can be enjoyed in any month of the year. On the island of Hawaii it would be possible to slide [illegible] miles of snow fields, if one should take the trouble to [illegible] the steep mountain slopes, for Mauna Kea never loses its snow cap even in the hottest summers.

But the Hawaiians have never cared for snow for coasting; it is entirely too cold for them; they coast only in warm weather. The warmer the season the better the sport, for they slide downhill on dry grass, or, in default of that, on a narrow track constructed with slabs of smooth lava. These coasting tracks are now to be found by hundreds on the hills and are a sure sign that near by is the site of some Hawaiian village.

The sled is a vehicle that calls for skill on the part of the rider, for it has to stand very rough usage, and its runners require dense stuff to take the polish without which there could be no speed. A sled is all the way from seven to twenty feet long, the two runners separated by no more than a handbreadth, a hand rail on each side. With a sled of that narrowness it would be impossible to sit down and shove oneself along until caught by the velocity of descent. The only way is to pick up the long sled, take a speed-gathering run and fling the body and sled together down the hill. Done just right, there is a whizzing, breathless ride down the hill and over the level valley lands; done just the least little wrong there is no slide, but a tearing up of dried grass and perhaps a broken bone or so, and the onlookers' shout of derision. This is all in the way of sport, and in that pursuit even a Hawaiian is willing to make some sacrifice.—New York Sun.

Integrity of the Spanish Dominions.

When Philip II. began to reign, Spain was the most powerful nation in the world. So vast were her possessions in Europe, Asia, Af ca and America, that "the sun never set on her dominions;" but with the beginning of the decadence, before his death and in the first years of the reign of his immediate successor, nearly all her possessions in North Africa, Burgundy, Naples, Sicily and Milan were lost.

In modern times her losses have been as follows:

1628, Malucca, Ceylon, Java.
1640, Portugal.
1648, officially renounced her rights over Holland.
1649, a number of strong fortresses in the Netherlands.
1659, Roussillon and Sardinia.
1648-1713, Flanders.
1697, Island of Hayti, except Santo Domingo.
1704, Gibraltar.
1795, Santo Domingo.
1797, Trinidad.
1800, Louisiana.
1810, Florida.
1810-21, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, etc.
1898, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, Marianas or Ladrone Islands.

What will remain for her to lose in the twentieth century? Perhaps the home country.

After Prussia defeated Austria in what has been called the "seven weeks' war," she demanded 20,000,000 thalers, or about $15,000,000, besides securing territorial accessions. States which aided Austria were similarly assessed.

There are no persons more solicitous about the preservation of rank than those who have no rank at all.—Shenstone.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

What the Farm Is Fit For—The Difference in Land—Narrow Corn-cribs the Best—How Weevil May Be Exterminated—Farm Notes.

A word to the restless people—to the fast and feverish age:
A perfect manhood is better than any wealth or wage.
Some are for gold—some, glitter; but, tell me, tell me, when
Will we stand for the farm and the college that go for the making of men?

Yes, what is the old farm fit for? The word is wisely said:
There may be stumps in the pasture, and the house may be a shed;
But what if a Lincoln or Garfield be here in this boy of ten?
And what should the farm be fit for, if not the raising of men?

'Tis scanty soil for a seeding, but here we win our bread,
And a stout heart may grow stronger where plow and harrow are sped;
Then break up the bleak, high hillside and trench the swamp and fen—
For what should the farm be fit for, if not for the raising of men?

The crop by the frost is blighted, a niggard the season seems;
Yet the ready hand finds duties, and the heart of the youth has dreams—
The bar and the Senate to-morrow; to-morrow the sword or the pen;
For what should the farm be fit for, if not for the raising of men?

And what if our lot be humbler—if we on the farm abide?
There is room for noble living, and the realm of thought is wide;
A mind enriched is a fortune—and you will know it—when
You see that the farm is fit for the rearing of noble men.
—President Harris, Maine State College.

Crops Adapted to the Soil.

No section of the country is adapted to all crops, but it may be safely claimed that all crops may be grown in this country. Each farm differs from the others, and even adjoining farms may be so unlike as to compel the owners thereof to cultivate under different methods. The climate is the most important factor to be considered in selecting crops, and next to the climate the soil is to be studied. There are hundreds of farms that do not pay, but which would give a profit every year if they were devoted mainly to those crops which thrive best thereon. What those crops should be can only be discovered on each farm by observation. It is related that a certain farmer found his crops overrun by a peculiar grass, which he could not eradicate, and he became much discouraged, finally deciding to sell the farm or cease its cultivation. Relaxing his efforts, the grass overran his fields, and a neighbor suggesting that there was a [illegible] crop of hay that could be cut, it dawned on the farmer that as the grass was indigenous to the soil it could be made a paying crop, the result being that the farm began to pay because it was adapted to the crop that could best thrive upon it. There are many farmers who could do likewise instead of struggling every year to grow crops that are more difficult to produce, because the soil is not suitable for them.—Philadelphia Record.

Narrow Cribs for Corn.

All the rules for economizing space have to be broken in cribbing damp corn. We can get more room in a square or octagon building with the same area outside than in a long, narrow one. But for drying out corn we count the space next the outside most valuable. The crib must be wider at the top than it is at the bottom, and besides, its roof ought to project as much as is safe, and have eave troughs conducting all the water that falls on the roof to one side, where it will most likely be blown away from the building instead of towards it. Of course, a corn crib thus put up is extremely liable to be blown over unless it is propped well on each side. Where an expensive corn house can be afforded, it is well to make it wide enough so that it will hold two rows of cribs with the sides vertical on the outside, but shelving wider at the top towards the center on each side. We know such a corn crib built near forty years ago, which, except that it has had to be new roofed once or twice, is still in good condition. It was set on posts in the ground, each capped with a projection so as to keep out rats and mice. This part of the scheme proved a failure. Rats or mice breed in this corn crib just as they would if it set on a wall. It would have been better if a wall had been put under it with a five or six-feet deep cellar that could have been used as a pigpen. Probably when the oak posts rot out the corn crib will be raised and such a cellar put under it.—American Cultivator.

Weevil in Wheat.

The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station says: "Weevils in wheat are easily killed by placing the wheat in a tight bin or room and turning on the top of the wheat a quantity of carbon-sulphide, then closing the door and allowing the fumes, which are heavier than the air, to settle and penetrate the grain for about two days, when the door may be opened and the fumes allowed to escape. One or two pounds of the carbonbisulphide is sufficient for 100 bushels of grain, and will not injure it in any way. Do not go near the fumes of the above with a lantern or lighted pipe. Be careful not to breathe the fumes of the bisulphide of carbon, as the result would be disagreeable, if not fatal."

All-the-Year-Round Harvest.

Frequent dividends on the farm should be the object of every farmer. It has long been a maxim that "harvest comes but once a year," which is true where certain crops are specialties, but the fact is that there is no occupation that will give as frequent dividends on the investment as farming if judicious management is used. When farming is made to include everything that can be produced on a farm there is not a week in the year that returns will fail to come in. Beginning with early spring the vegetables will be dividend-producers, to be followed by fruit and field crops. Even in winter the cows will contribute every day with milk, from which butter may be sold, while the well-filled egg basket can be marketed nearly every day in the year. The sheep send early lambs to the stalls, followed by mutton and wool, and from the swine early shoats and late pork are obtained. In fact, at the present day, with improved implements, "harvest time" is every season of the year, and the dividends are constant.

Soft-shelled Eggs.

Gravel as usually found in most soils has been rounded by the air, water and heat, through wear and tear, says the Farm and Fireside. Unless sharp it is valueless. As soon as the fowl rounds off a sharp substance in the gizzard it is voided; hence, hens prefer sharp shells to ground gravel. The reason they eat more shells when laying (or more sharp grit of any kind) is because (when laying) more food is required, and consequently there is better digestion and assimilation. Because an egg has specks or flakes of lime on the shell does not imply that it is due to feeding shells, as the same thing occurs when no oyster shells are given. It may be due to the food also. As a rule, such hens are fat. Some kinds of gravel are limestone and of the same composition as oyster shells. There are millions of hens that never saw an oyster shell, and they do not lay soft-shelled eggs. Soft-shelled eggs always indicate overfeeding.

Drone Bees.

Bees, left to their own devices will build too much drone comb for the profit of the apiarist, says the New York Farmer. The aim of the bees in building extra comb is not to rear drones, but to have storage room for surplus honey. Such extra comb is found in each hive, and, if it be left, the queen will, in the spring, when the colony is strong, fill all the available drone comb with eggs, which means a too large force of drones when the hatching is completed. This state of affairs is easily prevented by the utilization of foundation comb, all made in worker size. If the frames be filled with foundation comb the drones will be kept down in number to the desirable point. The supply of drones is easily regulated by the amount of drone comb provided, and the apiarist can select his breeding stock at will by supplying the drone comb in the colonies that stand highest in his esteem.

The Basket Worm.

Prof. L. O. Howard, entomologist, gives the life history of the basket worm in a letter to the Indiana Farmer, its name being "Thyridopterix ephemeraeformis," which is sometimes known also as the bag worm. The bag serves as a shelter and protection from birds and other enemies. The bag can be increased from time to time as occasion requires. The larva carries the bag with it wherever it goes and never leaves it. When full grown it turns to a chrysalis with the bag, the female moth never leaving it except to drop to the ground and die after depositing its eggs within the bag, from which the young escape, go out over the plants (especially evergreen hedges), construct new bags and commit depredations. The male moth emerges as a small clear-winged insect. Paris green on the plants destroys the worms. The bags should be picked off and burned when such is possible.

Buying Fertilizers.

In the purchase of fertilizers the farmer has more difficulty than in any other duty, as he must rely largely upon the honesty of the manufacturers, and for that reason he should buy only from reliable parties. The reliability of manufacturers may not be known to all, and mistakes may occur in the factories. There is one plan that can be pursued, however, and which will be satisfactory to the manufacturers also, which is for a number of farmers to co-operate in making comparative tests of all fertilizers procured by exchanging samples. The stations will also analyze samples for farmers, but the better plan is for each farmer to make tests and thus educate himself in the use of fertilizers and their effects upon plants by direct observation. Only $1 expended for fertilizers for each farm, provided several farmers will work together, will be sufficient.

Horticultural Notes.

The English ivy does not harm a tree on which it grows.

See if a little less water on irrigated land will not be better.

Fruit when placed in cold storage should be firm and hard.

The grape vine trained to a single stake never does its best.

Sprinkling plants with water, when frost is expected, will protect them.

Pears to be put in cold storage should be picked before they begin to ripen.

Watermelons ought not to be grown on the same ground oftener than three years.

Tomatoes are so hardy that they may be transplanted even after the fruit begins to set.

If grapes have been planted too closely and become too thick, better take out every other vine.

The man who gives plants of all kinds plenty of room and heroically thins his fruit will get best results.—Real Estate and Farm.

THE SUNDAY SCHOO

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTI LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Charac —Wholesome Food for Though Studying the Scriptural Lesson In telligently and Profitably.

Lesson for November 27.

Golden Text.—"My son, if sinners e tice thee, consent thou not."—Prov. 1:

The course prescribed for us this week temperance lesson, taking the Scripture found in the fourth chapter of Proverbs verses 10 to 19. The book of Prover is full of moral precepts of deep insi and permanent validity. It is the m characteristic product of the Hebrew w dom literature, so called because of th prominence given to wisdom, personifi often as a woman. Hebrew philoso took a practical rather than a speculat form. The reasonings of the Hebre philosopher were never concerned w such fundamental problems as the ex ence of God, the nature of mind and m ter, the principle of causation. He a sumed the existence of God as needing proof; he was not sufficiently introsp tive to accomplish much in the realm psychology. Hence his philosophy w chiefly ethical philosophy. He watc with the keenest interest the lives of fellow men—their virtues and their vi their graces and their frailties, their wards and their punishments; and so dr his own conclusions as to the laws of the nature of virtue, and its relation God, and similar important subjects. book of Proverbs is a collection of pithy sayings of these wise men. Pa of it were written in Solomon's time, pa of it were probably based on popular p verbs much older than Solomon, and so of it is probably much later.

The lesson is a section containing pr tical admonitions intended especially the young. Its verses are for the mo part perfectly plain and simple, needi no explanation. But they are full of mo al earnestness, and suggest many impo tant lessons of a general nature, as w as bearing on the subject of temperan specially assigned for our study.

"The years of thy life shall be many it is a favorite saying of the wise who wrote the Proverbs, as well as of t psalmists, that righteousness brings lo life. It was indeed a fundamental do trine of Hebrew philosophy that goodne and prosperity are normally associate and since little of a definite sort w known or believed about the future li virtue must find its reward in the prese It is certainly true that temperate livi is most likely to be long living, oth things being equal. It is well known th life insurance companies lay much impo tance on even "moderate" drinking as factor in life expectancy; and refuse al gether to insure men who drink to exce

"Thy steps shall not be straighten that is, shall not be contracted or shut It is a Hebraic way of saying that whom the truth makes free is free inde

"Instruction" as here used is the di pline of life; the precepts of teacher a preacher; the willingness to endure ha ness for a high end. It does not d markedly from the Greek ideal of w regulated self-control in its outward m ifestations, but fundamentally in the ba of the discipline—in the Greek ethics, e er an ideal or a utilitarian motive, in t Hebrew a theistic. Such a line of d cussion as here suggested might be pr able in classes of some maturity. In o classes the sole task is to explain clea what is meant by "instruction" and "w dom," and this may be bluntly and co quially defined as "doing what you k is right." That is, the Hebrew type "wise man" insisted on good conduc the fruit of correct thinking.

"Enter not into the path of the wick an application to temperance is easy a natural. If one never begins, one will c tainly never be troubled with the pr lem how to stop.

"They sleep not, except they have d mischief"—a singularly keen descriptio the untiring malignity of evil men. It not difficult to point out modern examp without going out of one's own cit town. Saloonkeepers are great offend but not the only ones. The brewer the distiller stand back of the saloonke er and urge him on in his work, and so times churches which would scorn the loonkeeper's society welcome that of principals and superiors in moral destr tiveness.

A verse that is immortal because of beauty and its often demonstrated tru The fact that by "the perfect day" Hebrew sage probably did not mean he en, but rather the ripe blessings of hap old age, should not diminish our appreh sion of the larger truth which the wo suggest to a Christian believer. For "the perfect day" is the final and co plete union with Christ which is to co when early shadows are forever past.

Teaching Hints.

If it is desired to make this strictl temperance lesson, there must of cou be some definite subject to take up, the brief time will not permit the tea to touch on half a dozen phases of many-sided problem. Thus if the p sonal side is to be treated, the questi of the pledge may be brought up, and pupils urged to decide definitely agai the use of liquors. Or if the legal qu tion is uppermost, the recent prohibit victory in Canada, and the law enfor ment campaign in Chicago are tim themes. The medical view of the us alcohol may be considered. The " teen" is a burning theme, not the less now than during the war, for there to be large forces of volunteers and r lars in the West Indies and the Phi pines.

Next Lesson—"The Book of the L Found."—2 Kings 22: 8-20.

Ship Yard 1,000 Years Old.

A shipyard at Omimato, Japan, s in operation, was established over 1, years ago.

Britain's Ships.

Half the ships in the world are B ish. The best of them can be conver into ships of war in forty-eight ho

Edmund Burke's political career immensely aided by his wife, who dertook the management of his pri duties. Their marriage was an id one, and Burke often declared that him all cares of life vanished direc that he stepped over his own thr hold.

Creeping Consumption

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way. It creeps its way along.

First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage.

Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping.

You can do it with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.

A Book Free.

It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Write us Freely.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

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disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kid- Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bil- Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and arrangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA

Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, etc., will be as the food that is eaten contributes its nour- properties for the support of the natural waste body.

25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

WAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

BAD BREATH

have been using CASCARETS and as and effective laxative they are simply won- My daughter and I were bothered with stomach and our breath was very bad. After a few doses of Cascarets we have improved in the family.

WILHELMINA NAGEL, 1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

ASTHMA POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

A Mean Man.

Mrs. Suburban—I'm afraid to stay here alone all day. So many tramps have been seen around this part of town lately.

Mr. Suburban—Well, if any of them come to the house get rid of them the best way you can.

Mrs. Suburban—But suppose they decline to leave?

Mr. Suburban—Oh, well, if the worst comes to the worst, just ask them in and give them some of your angel cake—then telephone for the undertaker.

Confession of a Millionaire.

A millionaire confessed the secret of his success in two words—hard work. He put in the best part of his life gaining dollars and losing health, and now he is putting in the other half spending dollars to get it back. Nothing equals Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for restoring health. It gets at the starting point—the stomach—and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

Longfellow's Birthplace.

Somebody calling himself a traveler writes to a paper in Portland, Maine, protesting against the present dilapidated condition of Henry W. Longfellow's birthplace and recommending that the city purchase it, repair it and make a Longfellow museum of it. It is now a tenement house and bears a tablet with a vainglorious inscription saying that in it Longfellow was born.

The Big Four recently received from the builders four 8-wheel passenger locomotives to haul their fast trains. These engines are, in every respect, models of their kind, and are probably the largest, fastest, most powerful and best looking passenger engines in this part of the country, and are a credit to the management and their designer, Mr. Wm. Garstang, superintendent of motive power of the Big Four, and the Schenectady Locomotive Works, their builders.

The engines are now in service between St. Louis and Cleveland, on the fastest and heaviest trains, making the time and doing it easier than was ever accomplished before on this run.

In designing these engines it was necessary to make a machine combining great power with high speed and easy running, avoiding all jerk to the train and unnecessary strain on the track. This has been accomplished to such an extent that both engine and tender, while at the highest speed, ride with the greatest steadiness and so soft and easy a motion that the engineers claim not to be at all tired at the end of their run.

These noble machines stand 15 feet high from top of rail to top of cab and 9 feet 9½ inches to center of boiler, which, with driving wheels 78 inches, and truck and tender wheels 36 inches in diameter, show trim and powerful, without an unnecessary pipe or rod to mar their symmetry.

The material used in the construction of these machines is the finest of its kind, and the greatest care was exercised in both the tests and workmanship to insure every part being perfect. The driving wheel centers, steam chest and covers, cylinder heads, foot plates, auxiliary dome, driving boxes and spring seats are all of cast steel, while the dome castings, stack base, boiler front, cylinder castings and tender truck frames are pressed steel. The boiler is extended wagon top with taper back, 62-inch diameter at smallest ring and 78-inch diameter at the throat, built to carry a wagon pressure of 200 pounds per square inch.

Among the special articles are Richardson's balance valves, Jerome metallic packing, Coale muffler, Kunkle open pops, air operated bell ringer, French springs, Leach pneumatic sanding device, Gold steam heat, Monitor injector, Janney couplers and Fox pressed steel tender truck frames.

Some of the principal dimensions are as follows:

Weight, 130,000 pounds; cylinders, 20x26 inches; boiler diameter 62 inches; tubes, diameter, 2 inches; tubes, number of, 320; fire box, width, 41 inches; fire box, length, 108 inches; working pressure, 200 pounds; heating: tender, water capacity 5,000 gallons; tender, coal capacity, 10 tons; tender trucks, pressed steel.

Wiggling Out of It.

"Brother Brown, don't you know it is a sin to fish on the Sabbath?"

"I allow it is, some, but ev'rybody else 'round here does the same."

"That's no excuse."

"M—no; but it's got the fish into the habit of bitin' on that day only."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

$100 Reward, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Living in Hope.

"They say Bigley has great expectations."

"Yes; he was telling me the other day that you owed him $100 and he expected you would pay it some day."

Saves Time and Money.

It is delightful weather to breathe fresh, invigorating air, but take care of lumbago, or else St. Jacobs Oil must take care of it and cure it promptly. It saves time and money.

In Windsor Castle there is a carpet forty feet in breadth, and it contains 58,840,000 stitches. The weaving of it occupied twenty-eight men fourteen months.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

All earthly delights are sweeter in expectation than in enjoyment; but all spiritual pleasures more in fruition than in expectation.—Feltham.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabacher, La., Aug. 20, 1895.

If you reside in a stone house, don't throw glasses.

TEMPLE IS GIVEN UP.

The W. C. T. U. Abandons the Chicago Building by a Vote of 285 to 71.

By a vote of 285 to 71 the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session at St. Paul, dropped the Chicago Temple as an affiliated interest and disclaimed all connection with the building, which was intended to be a memorial to the late Frances E. Willard. Absolute action was not taken until after a debate of six hours, which at times was very much heated. Mrs. Carse's methods came in for a great deal of criticism. It was shown that she spent $164,000 in issuing $300,000 worth of bonds. The debate abounded in accusations, insinuations and recriminations.

Mrs. Carse read the report of the Temple trustees. She also read a letter from Marshall Field, dated Nov. 2, in which he said if the friends of the cause would subscribe a sufficient amount to cancel the remainder of the issue of $300,000 of bonds he would give $50,000 of stock and $50,000 in cash, the latter to be applied toward the payment of a $20,000 floating debt and $80,000 interest on the first mortgage bonds. Mrs. Carse showed that $173,500 of the amount asked for had been provided, leaving $126,500 yet to be secured.

Mrs. Clara H. Hoffman of Missouri, national recording secretary, said that pledges were getting cheap. The W. C. T. U. had heard nothing but pledges for ten years. "I wish to add," she continued, "that the donations received from young people's societies and philanthropic organizations, which have been pouring a perfect avalanche of telegrams upon us demanding we shall stand by the Temple, have amounted to only a few hundred dollars in spite of some rainbow promises."

Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Willard's companion for twenty-one years, read from memoranda to show that Miss Willard had begged Mrs. Carse to be content with a $100,000 to $200,000 building. She intimated that worry over the Temple hastened Miss Willard's death.

A resolution of thanks to Mrs. Carse for her efforts on behalf of the Temple was adopted. An adjournment was then taken.

At the session Tuesday Mrs. Stevens of Maine was elected president of the National W. C. T. U., she receiving 317 of the 356 votes cast.

INCREASE IN POSTOFFICES.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow Makes a Report.

The annual report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow shows that there were at the close of the fiscal year 73,550 postoffices in the United States, 3,816 presidential and 69,734 fourth class. The net increase in the number of postoffices for the fiscal year was 2,548.

The largest number of presidential postoffices is in New York, with 330, followed by Pennsylvania with 284; Illinois, 257; Iowa, 212, and Ohio, 208. The greatest number of fourth-class postoffices are in Pennsylvania, 4,871; New York, 3,304; Virginia, 3,297; Ohio, 3,175, and North Carolina, 2,898.

In compensation Massachusetts heads the list, showing an average compensation for her fourth-class postmasters of $336 per annum, followed by Rhode Island, $310, and Connecticut, $283.

In the amount expended per capita in the use of the mails by the people of the various States Massachusetts stands first, with $2.30 per capita, New York second, expending $2.27; District of Columbia third, $2.16; Colorado fourth, $1.93, and Connecticut fifth, $1.80. Lowest in this table are South Carolina, 25 cents, and Mississippi, 24 cents.

The total number of appointments made during the fiscal year was 25,053.

An interesting feature of the report relates to the postal facilities for Alaska. Inspectors were detailed to reorganize the mail service in this territory, which resulted in the establishment of a line of postoffices from the Canadian borders to the Bering Sea, a distance of about 2,000 miles, and many other needed improvements were made in the mail service in Alaska upon the recommendation of these inspectors.

Among the recommendations are that a severe penalty be provided for employes embezzling or destroying newspaper mail, covering the transmission of "green goods" and obscene matter through the mails, and that a special strong stamped 10-cent envelope of superior material be adopted in lieu of the present system of registered letters. Many losses occur in the mails because of the poor quality of the envelopes in which the articles are inclosed.

It is also recommended that all money order offices be inspected annually, which would be a radical extension of the inspection system, and it is stated would doubtless be of great advantage to the service.

TESLA'S NEW DISCOVERIES.

Electrical Magician's Inventions Will Revolutionize the World.

Scientific circles are agog over two new discoveries in the field of electricity which the wonderful inventor Nikola Tesla has just sprung simultaneously.

Though widely differing as to the field of operation, wireless telegraphy, the evolution of which has made the name of Tesla famous throughout the world, is the main principle of both inventions.

The first and perhaps most important is a proposed new torpedo craft which can be launched, steered and operated beneath the surface of the sea, without wire, key or switchboard. If Tesla's new invention can be brought into practical use it will undoubtedly revolutionize naval warfare.

It is a submarine torpedo carrying eight fourteen-foot Whitehead torpedoes. It can be launched from shore or from the side of a ship and steered through channels into harbors and under the keels of floating war vessels miles away with absolute accuracy.

It can explode any number or all of the torpedoes on board of it under the bottom of any vessel chosen, and having done its work returns to the hand that sent it. All this will be done by means of automatic contrivances operated by electricity applied through the principle of wireless telegraphy.

Admiral Sampson is rapidly earning the distinction of being "a man of blood and iron." During a joint meeting of the American and Spanish evacuation commissioners at Havana, a Spanish commissioner pleaded that it would be impossible to evacuate Cuba before February or March. Sampson interrupted him bluntly, saying, in a cold, firm voice: "Spain can get out of Cuba within forty days, and it must be done."

The beet sugar production of Europe this year will be 375,000 tons below the raw sugar production of last season.

FARMERS REAP A HARVEST.

Immense Increase in Exports to European Countries.

The farmers of the United States will receive during 1898 more money from abroad for their products than in any preceding year. A statement regarding the exports of principal agricultural products just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics shows that in the item of breadstuffs alone the exports for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1898, amounted to $250,237,455, which is $65,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of last year and $38,000,000 in excess of the exceptional year 1892.

Provision exports also show a good record, being for the ten months of 1898 $162,880,643, against $146,607,030 in the corresponding months of last year and $125,508,568 in 1892. Cotton exports for the ten months are $13,000,000 in excess of last year and the number of pounds is larger than in any corresponding period in the history of the country.

The exportation of practically all classes of farm products has increased. In wheat, corn, rye, oats, oatmeal, cotton, bacon, hams, lard, oleomargarine, fresh beef and many other articles of farm production the exportations of the ten months are not only in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year, but larger than in any previous year.

The following table shows the exports of breadstuffs and provisions in the ten months ended Oct. 31 compared with the corresponding ten months of the three preceding years:

Year.	Breadstuffs.	Provisions.
1895	$97,622,354	$125,598,566
1896	136,163,183	135,351,713
1897	185,416,853	146,607,039
1898	250,237,455	162,880,643

One of the most interesting features of the export trade is the increasing demand for American corn in the principal countries of western Europe.

PRINCETON SCORES FIRST.

Ayres Kicks Goal, Score Standing 6 to 0.

Yale's 'Varsity football eleven was conquered on Brokaw Field by the Princeton Tigers Saturday afternoon by 6 to 0, the same figures which prevailed in the Blues' victory last year at New Haven. The touchdown made by Old Nassau's eleven was the direct result of a soul-stirring run of 95 yards by little Arthur Poe, in the first half when Yale had worked it by fierce line smashing to within fifteen yards of Princeton's line. Poe was so quick that he secured a lead of ten yards over the nearest Yale men and maintained this advantage all the way down the field in his mad race to what proved victory. Some persons may call it a fluke. Others may declare that it was poor playing by Yale, while still more may draw the conclusion that Poe made one of the most sensational plays ever seen on a football field. But whatever may be said, the fact remains that the whole piece of business comes under the head of football, and that the fortunes of the rival throngs around the gridiron went with this play. Amid wild enthusiasm Ayres kicked the goal. Score: Princeton 6, Yale 0.

KAISER'S TRIP IGNORED.

Uncle Sam Indifferent to the Proposed Visit to Spain.

According to the latest information received in Washington the Kaiser will not go beyond Cadiz when he visits Spain. But he may even go to Madrid, and, instead of traveling incognito, he may officially review Camara's peek-a-boo squadron without causing serious apprehension here.

In official circles the opinion is well grounded that neither Emperor William nor any other potentate will help Spain to retain the Philippines. By interfering, the German emperor would risk a conflict with this Government that, if it occurred, would have a painful effect on his war establishment, and would, besides, endanger his understanding with England, that promises him rich profits in Africa and China.

It is considered probable, therefore, if the Emperor visits Spain, it will be because Spain is the center of the stage, and he delights to keep in view of the audience. The suggestion that he might be called upon to act as arbitrator to decide the sovereignty of the Philippines is regarded not at all seriously.

MANY CUBANS ARE STARVING.

Conditions Worse than During Weyler's Reign.

According to Senor Quesada of the Cuban legation in Washington, who is in receipt of many letters from his compatriots, there are thousands of persons starving in the island. He makes the statement that unless the American Government takes immediate steps to supply the starving Cubans with food or the means to obtain food, these people must, through sheer desperation, obtain this food by force. Said Senor Quesada: "Let me state that the conditions to-day are worse even than during the period of Weyler's administration."

STREET CAR LINES COMBINE.

Five St. Louis Surface Roads Consolidate.

One of the biggest deals ever undertaken in St. Louis—the consolidation of five of the largest street railway corporations in the city, of which the Lindell Railroad, with its fifty-five miles of track, and the Missouri Railroad, with twenty-six miles of cable road, are the principal lines involved—is now under way. It is expected that the consolidated lines will be incorporated for $10,000,000, the highest amount permitted under the State law.

School Teacher Is Shot.

While standing near a window at the home of her parents in Pendleton, Ore., Miss May Wallace, a teacher in the Pendleton Academy, was shot from the outside and killed. Miss Wallace had recently expelled a Chinese boy from her class and he has been arrested.

Harvey Stewart, colored, a five-year man, from Macon County, Mo., escaped from the penitentiary. He was a trusty whose term would have expired in June next. He hid during the afternoon in the barn at the executive mansion, and when night came he slipped on a suit of clothes of the colored man who has charge of the Governor's horses and escaped.

United States Consul Hanna, at San Juan, Porto Rico, warns Americans to remain away from the island at present. There is no work for mechanics, clerks or laborers.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure any one, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

Grandma's Peppermints.

"Misappropriation of money" would be a harsh verdict to render after reading the following story reported in the Boston Herald by a worker among the poor:

There was a certain family in which the worker became interested. Though very poor, their rooms were clean, and they were very fond of one another, especially of the old grandmother who had not been long in this country. The church people were very desirous of assisting them, as the children always attended Sunday school and were well brought up; so the district visitor was instructed to look out for them.

This she did, seeing that they had a modest allowance of groceries, coal enough to keep them from freezing, and so on. She did not give them money, as that was contrary to her methods except in special cases, but she was going out of town for a week, and so left with the mother fifty cents for emergencies.

This is what they told her they did with it:

"The weather was so fine, and grandma had never seen the shops here. I knew," said the mother, "that they must be dressed handsome for Easter, so I took grandma and the children down town in the electric cars, and let them see all the stores. That cost forty cents down and back, and with the ten cents left I bought grandma some peppermints."

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

She Draws the Line.

Lucy—I see they are not going to muster any more men out of the army.

Mildred—Well, that settles it. I've kept faith with Tom all summer, but I'm not going to stay home from the theaters this winter even if they make him a major-general!

Easy Work.

Too much muscle exercise leaves one a prey to soreness and stiffness, but it is easy work for St. Jacobs Oil to get the muscles back into proper shape and cure the distress.

Longwood, Bonaparte's house at St. Helena, is now a barn; the room in which he died is a stable; on the site of his grave is a machine for grinding corn.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

According to the best authorities, less than one thousandth-millionth part of the sun's rays reaches the earth.

The Chinese do everything backward. They exactly reverse the usual order of civilization.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

Where Life Is Longest.

More people over 100 years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes. According to the last census of the German empire, of a population of 55,000,000 only 78 have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000 has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146, in Ireland 578, and in Scotland 46. Sweden has 10 and Norway 23, Belgium 5, Denmark 2, Switzerland none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 persons over 100 years of age. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Servia 575 persons have passed the century mark. It is said that the oldest person living whose age has been proven is Bruno Cotrim, born in Africa, and now living in Rio de Janeiro. He is 150 years old. A coachman in Moscow has lived for 140 years.—Lloyds London Weekly.

Avoid the Night Air.

Avoid the night air when damp and cold, and you will often avoid having neuralgia, but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it no matter what is the cause and no matter how long it has continued.

Diplomatic.

Miss Willing—Do you believe in annexation?

Mr. Sharpleigh—Yes—that is—Alice, will you let me annex your fortunes to mine?

Miss Willing—Oh, Harold, how happy we shall be! But, remember, I must insist upon having more than mere territorial rights!

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Plant Food in Pill Form.

The administration of food to plants by means of pills is a new idea. The exact kind of nourishment required is easily ascertained; the necessary salts are inclosed in a prepared case and buried under the roots.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

If the wind does whistle occasionally it never tackles popular airs.

Catarrh

In the head, with its ringing noises in the ears, buzzing, snapping sounds, severe headaches and disagreeable discharges, is permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not dally with local applications. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and make a thorough and complete cure by eradicating from the blood the scrofulous taints that cause catarrh. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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Upper and lower sets of teeth, porcelain crowns and bridge work that imitates natural teeth to perfection as well as give good service to wearer,

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Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, Aug. 14, 1897.

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No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:15 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 6—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.
No. 13 Grand Rapids 6:20 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
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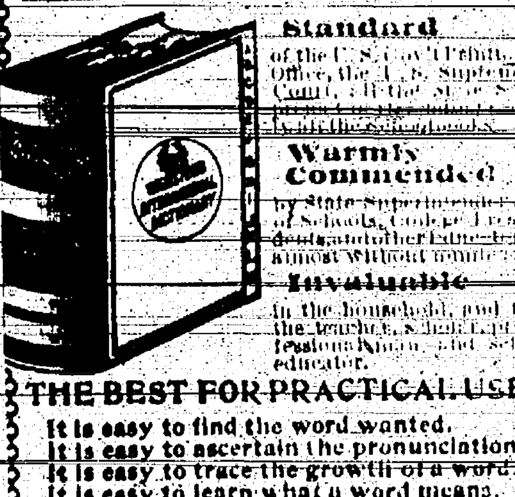

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THE BEST COUGH REMEDY ON EARTH. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP, CONSUMPTION CURE, cures a cold in 24 hours if taken in time and does not stop a cough in *one month*. By paralyzing the throat, but it cures the disease and leaves the throat and lungs healthy and strong 25 and 50 cents.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the schedule of teachers' examinations for 1898—99:

Ann Arbor, August 18 and 19, 1898.
Ypsilanti, October 20 and 21, 1898.
Ann Arbor, March 30 and 31, 1899.
Ann Arbor, June 15 and 16, 1899.

W. N. LISTER,
Commissioner of Schools.

GUARDING THE MINT.

HOW THE PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION IS PROTECTED.

Little Chance For Any One to Get Rich Quickly by Helping Himself to Uncle Sam's Treasure—Patrols, Revolvers and Winchesters In Plenty.

Probably not one person out of a hundred who pass by the Philadelphia mint, that grim looking edifice at Chestnut and Juniper streets, after nightfall realizes what is going on inside. There is nothing mean about Uncle Sam, but he is determined that any one who gets his money shall get it honestly and by process duly laid down. Therefore he has taken all kinds of precautions to properly protect, especially at night, the millions upon millions piled up in the vaults.

The doors of the mint are closed every weekday promptly at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After that hour no one but mint employees have any business within the walls which include so much money, and no one can either stay in or get in without a special permit from the superintendent. Needless to say, this is difficult to obtain.

Simultaneously with the closing of the doors at 4 o'clock the first shift of the night guard goes on duty. The shift is composed of the captain of the guard and 11 stalwart men. As the men file out to begin their round each one is handed a big Colt's revolver of the most approved pattern and loaded with big cartridges.

From then on till midnight seven of the 11 guards patrol without cessation every floor of the inside of the mint, from the corridors of the gloomy vaults where, away down in the earth, are stowed eighty odd million dollars in silver and almost as much gold, to the top floor, where there is nothing more valuable than machinery. Placed at frequent intervals throughout the corridors are electrical devices for enabling the captain of the guard to keep tabs on his men. Each of these little machines communicates with the rotunda opposite the Chestnut street entrance to the mint. Here it is that the captain is stationed all through the long hours of his shift. Every two minutes and a half the central machine in the rotunda denotes the presence of some one of the guard at some particular station in the building. If it doesn't, then the captain knows that something is wrong, and he immediately proceeds to discover what it is.

But it has been a long time since the little machine failed to send forth its announcement at the proper time, for the mint guards are patrolling up and down outside the big building, carefully watching that no suspicious characters approach too near the vast treasure left in their care.

Promptly at midnight the second shift of the night guard puts in an appearance to relieve the early shift. It is also composed of a captain and 11 men, and they are split up, as the other squad, into inside and outside details. From midnight on until 7 o'clock in the morning they follow in the footsteps of the first shift, with every faculty alert to catch an intruder.

The big revolvers are not the only weapons upon which the guards have to rely. On each side of the main corridor leading from the Chestnut street entrance stands a walnut case. Through the polished glass front of one frown 20 Winchester rifles. The other contains as many ugly looking carbines. To grab these dispensers of death would be but the work of an instant for the guards, and then woe be unto any man or men upon whom it might be found necessary to turn them.

For the revolvers there is kept constantly on hand in the mint 500 rounds of ammunition, and for the rifles and carbines 2,500 rounds. Each of the guards is an expert in the use of both the pistol and the gun, and each is endowed with a plentiful stock of courage; hence a combination capable of successfully resisting almost anything less than a regiment.

The superintendent and assistant custodian both talked to the reporter about the methods in use to protect the mint and its contents. Both smiled significantly when the possibility of one getting away with a portion of the vast treasure was suggested.

"It would be folly for any one to try it," was the superintendent's only comment. To it the assistant custodian nodded emphatic assent.

"I have been here for a good many years," the latter said, "and no such attempt has ever been made. It is practically impossible for any one to break into the mint from the outside, and no one could secrete himself in the building during the hours when it is open to visitors and hope to avoid discovery. We search every nook and corner of the structure carefully as soon as the doors are closed for the day, and you may rest assured if any one who had no business within these walls was found, he would regret the day he was born."

In addition to the two shifts of night guards, the superintendent and assistant custodian have a habit of dropping in at the mint at odd hours of the night to see that everything is going on all right.

The mint is connected with the central telephone station, and should there be trouble the captain of the guard could communicate with police headquarters in a brief space of time.

"If you come across anybody who thinks he can get rich quickly by helping himself to our coin," remarked the superintendent in parting, "just advise him to think it over carefully first."

In compliance with the superintendent's suggestion the advice is hereby given.

And it is pretty good advice to follow too.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The population of Antwerp includes 20,000 Germans, who, it is said, buy their goods of German merchants only.

MAKING WOOD ALCOHOL.

The Deadly Substance That Thirsty Topers Sometimes Drink.

It is necessary first to convert wood into liquid. The strongest hydraulic pressure would not squeeze one-half of 1 per cent of the moisture from dry wood, but by putting the same material into an iron retort and converting it into charcoal by means of heat the gases and smoke, to the extent of fully 65 per cent of the weight of the wood, may be condensed into pyroligneous acid, from which are obtained wood alcohol, acetate of lime and wood tars. A cord of wood weighing 4,000 pounds produces about 2,650 pounds of pyroligneous acid and 700 pounds of charcoal. The pyroligneous acid from one cord of wood produces 9 gallons of 82 per cent crude wood alcohol, 200 pounds of acetate of lime and about 25 gallons of tar, besides 85 bushels of charcoal. After the pyroligneous acid is neutralized with lime the wood alcohol is distilled off, the lime holding the acetic acid in solution. After the separation of the wood spirit the remaining liquid is boiled down in pans to a sugar, which is dried, and becomes the acetate of lime of commerce. Acetate of lime is used for making acetic acid.

Fully three-fifths of all the wood alcohol and acetate of lime produced in the world are made in the United States. Over 15,000 acres of forest per year are cleared in the United States. Wood alcohol affords a perfect substitute for grain alcohol for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, and at less than one-third the cost. It is used principally as a solvent in the making of shellac varnish and in making celluloid and photographic paper. It makes beautiful dye tints, is antiseptic and is used for liniments and for skin rubbing in bath houses.—Wine and Spirit Gazette.

LOCATING A COUPLET.

A Familiar Quotation Ascribed to Butler Is Placed.

Few popular quotations have more engaged the pens of critics than the following:

For he that fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day.

These lines are almost universally supposed to form a part of "Hudibras," and so confident have even scholars been on the subject that in 1784 a wager was made at Bootle of 20 to 1 that they were to be found in that inimitable poem. Dodsley was referred to as the arbiter, when he ridiculed the idea of consulting him on the subject, saying, "Every fool knows they are in 'Hudibras.'"

George Selwyn, who was present, said to Dodsley, "Pray, sir, will you be good enough, then, to inform an old fool, who is at the same time your wise worship's very humble servant, in what canto they are to be found?"

Dodsley took down the volume, but he could not find the passage. The next day came, with no better success, and the sage bibliophile was obliged to confess "that a man might be ignorant of the author of this well known couplet without being absolutely a fool." Butler has indeed two or three passages somewhat similar. The one that comes nearest is the following, in "Hudibras," book 3, canto 3, verse 243:

For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.

The fact, however, is that the couplet, thus erroneously ascribed to the author of "Hudibras," occurs in a small volume of miscellaneous poems by Sir John Mennes, written in the reign of Charles II.—Exchange.

In the Wrong Place.

A characteristic story of General Scott is told in connection with the sword presented to him by the state of Louisiana, through the legislature, at the close of the Mexican war.

He was accosted one day by a man who said: "General Scott, I had the honor of doing most of the work on the sword presented to you by the state of Louisiana. I should like to ask if it was just as you would have chosen."

"It's a very fine sword, sir, a very fine sword indeed," said the general. "I am proud to have it. There is only one thing I should have preferred different. The inscription should have been on the blade, sir. The scabbard may be taken from us, but the sword, never!"

The sword cost about $500, the principal expense being in the scabbard, which was richly chased and ornamented.—Exchange.

Incident of Trolley Travel.

"What the dash are you here for?" said an angry passenger, stepping down slowly from the footboard of a trolley car. He thought the conductor should have looked out for him and stopped the car where he wanted to get off, a block back.

"I'll show you what I'm here for," said the conductor, reaching for the bellcord (ting, ting!) as he spoke, and

"Zip, zip, zip," came the sound of the motorman's lever turning in the notches, and

"Bz-z-zz-zz-zz!" sang the trolley, and before he knew it the passenger found himself standing alone in the middle of the road.—New York Sun.

Method.

"No," said Senator Sorghum, with emphasis, "I can't talk for publication today."

"But, senator, in all the years of our acquaintance this is the first time you ever declined to let me quote you."

"I don't want you not to quote me. I want you to say I decline to be interviewed. This is confidential. I've concluded it's time for me to act as if I'd got to be so important that I dasn't talk for fear of giving something big away."—Washington Star.

Painful Operation.

"Is that fellow really a painless dentist?"

"Almost. The only pain I suffered was when he extracted his fees."—Indianapolis Journal.

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Surries, Farm Wagons,

Hardware, Furniture,

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps,

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THE GREAT

FOUR-C REMEDY

FOR

LA GRIPPE.

For Sale by R. S. Armstrong & Co.

What if Not Miracles?

The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as nearly miraculous as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)

My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGFISHER TIMES,"
Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '93.

GENTLEMEN:—I believe it my duty to write you a line in regard to the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night, just before retiring I took a teaspoonful, and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was entirely relieved before taking one bottle. Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unsolicited by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the antidote for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.

Very Truly Yours,
C. J. NESBITT, Editor.

A MIRACLE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Dec. 24, '91

Last Friday, Dec. 19, my attending physician stated unless I was better by morning he could do nothing for my relief. That night I commenced taking Phelp's "Four C" remedy, stopped all other medicines. The first dose stopped my cough; slept and rested well; a few more doses removed all soreness from my lungs; the second day I was up; the third day I was out on the porch and to-day was up town purchasing holiday goods.

MISS JENNIE BASSET,
Washington Ave. and Summit St.

CROUP CURED.

One dose of Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure, gave my child instant relief when attacked with the croup.

W. E. MOORE, of Moore Bros., Grocers,
Arkansas City, Kansas.

UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HULSON, Manager,
Office Commercial Printing Co.
196 South Clark St.
Chicago, Nov. 24,

R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four C" remedy in lung and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four C" convincing that at least one ready made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it without the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that benefit is almost immediate. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning, it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it unqualifiedly,

Yours,
J. B. HULSON

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 23,

For years back each winter I have suffered with acute Laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation from cough drops up and down but no relief, then in desperation I was induced to try Phelp's "Four C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest in weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have not been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.

MRS. JOSEPH F. GRUSE,
5313 Madison Ave

IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckard, the Railroad Correspondent of the Neodasha Kansas Register, has to say of "Four C." "Phelps is having a wonderful sale of his Cough and Cold Remedy. I personally know it is just what it is represented to be. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It is a miracle.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, LaGrippe, Coughs and Colds, no matter how long standing, or deep seated, in fact I guarantee in all manner of Bronchial or Lung trouble, not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.

R. R. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.

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